The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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SECOND EDITION

THE ELECTORAL COUNT.

Arguments of the Counsel Before the Commission.

Addresses by Messrs. Evarts and O'Conor.

The Question of Going Behind the Electors' Certificates.

WASHINGTON, February 5.—The announcement that William M. Evarts and Charles O'Conor would make the arguments to-day before the Electoral Commission seemed to impel everybody in Washington towards the Capitol, and long before the opening time a surging mass besieged the doors of the Commission chamber seeking admission.

Judge Clifford soon after 11 o'clock called the Commission to order.

Mr. Evarts' Argument.

The journal having been read, Mr. Evarts began his argument, as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Commission—The order of the Commission in directing the attention of counsel lays out for their consideration three topics: First, whether under the powers possessed by the Commission any evidence can be received beyond that disclosed in the three certificates from the State of Florida which were opened by the President of the Senate in the presence of the two Houses of Congress, and which under the authority of the recent act of Congress are transmitted to this Commission; second, if any can be received, what that evidence is; and, thirdly, what evidence other than certificates, if any, is now before the Commission. I will dispose of the last question under the order of the Commission first. It is suggested that certain packages of papers brought here by the messenger that brought the certificates and objections are already evidence in the possession of the Commission. What these packages contain, what degree of authenticity or what scope of efficacy is to be given them as particular matters of evidence and particular forms of proof, are unknown to us and unknown to the Commission. The proposition upon which it is claimed this evidence, whatever it may be, (subject undoubtedly to discussion and rejection by the Commission as not pertinent and not important), which is mentioned in one of the objections interposed against the first certificate, is a matter on which the objection was founded. Instead of being a warrant, as it were, to the objector on which he objects, he (the objector) thereby makes it a part of the evidence before the Commission. If there were no objection, the case said to be provided for the exercise of your authority is not produced. If objection is made (however inartificial), the case has arisen. But that the objection narrows and limits, and provides the issue and the law upon which your jurisdiction attaches, is a pure fabrication out of utterly unsubstantial and immaterial suggestions in the law. The other question, as to whether the evidence in possession of either House or both Houses of Congress in the shape of committee reports, or the conclusions of either of these great bodies in any form, is transmissible and may be proposed to the Commission, and may be accepted and received by it after it is unfolded, after it is understood, after the claim is scrutinized and opposed, is a question that is but a subordinate part of the main question, whether any evidence beyond the certificats can be received. I wish to preclude at the outset anything to impress or to carry for a moment the impression that there has been passed over, by some astuteness and some diligence, the question what you receive and what you reject. I find myself, then, unimpeded in the inquiry, as open to me as to you, whether any evidence can be received, and if any, what beyond the certificates opened by the President of the Senate.

Gov. Stearns' Certificate.

Mr. Evarts reviewed the propositions submitted on Saturday by Mr. O'Conor, and continued: Now it is proposed, therefore, as a matter extraneous that it is desired to introduce, and that is claimed is open to your consideration. Now that the certificate of Gov. Stearns falsifies the fact he has to certify to; not that it falsifies the record that makes the basis of the fact which he is to certify to, but that the record at the time on which by law he was to base his certificate, departing from which his certificate would be false, is itself to be penetrated or surmounted by extraneous proof, showing that by a matter of substance in the progress of the election errors or frauds were made; that is to say, that somewhere in the steps between the deposit of the ballot in the boxes at precincts and the original computation of the contents of those boxes there, and the transmission to the corrective canvass in the county of the precincts thus canvassed at their own ballot boxes, or between the returns of the county canvass to the State canvassers, or in the action of the State canvassers in the final computation of the aggregate to ascertain the plurality of votes as for one or the other candidate, and so declare and so make a record of, and so fix the basis of Governor, whether that act was right or wrong on their part, fraudulent or an error in law or in fact, that somewhere in the process of the election itself from stage to stage on the very matter of right and the question of the rightful title or title *de jure* there has occurred a matter of judicial consideration, for I need not say that however simple and however limited the step to be taken beyond the record of the State canvass to serve the needs and to accomplish the justice as proposed by the learned counsel for the objectors against the Hayes certificate. The principle upon which it is offered, if the occasion required it, if justice required it, if the powers of this Commission tolerated it, would carry it to whatever point this correction or this evisceration of the final canvass is to be attempted. I am at once, therefore, relieved from any discussions so practical in this case, except so far as an illustration of the argument may make it useful pro or con of any consideration. I say whether a Governor's certificate could be attacked as itself being not a Governor's certificate, but a forgery, that is not going behind a Governor's certificate. That is coming in front of a Governor's certificate and breaking it down as no Governor's certificate. That the certificate of Governor Stearns was in accordance with the act of 1792 was not questioned, nor was it proposed on the other side to show that the facts as certified did not exist by any intrinsic evidence. It was further proposed to introduce evidence to show that Humphreys was a United States officer. This was

A Matter of Surprise,

for it was a matter of discussion at the meeting of the Canvassing Board of Florida. He read the testimony of Humphreys that he had resigned ten days before the election. His resignation had been accepted, and the duties of the office discharged by the Collector of the Port of Pensacola. There is a consideration in this case of whether the Houses of Congress in the matter of the count, or the President of the Senate, if he have authority at the time of their meeting for the constitutional duty of opening and counting the votes, has any powers accorded by law for any intervention of methods of proof. Whatever may be thought on the question of whether this subject of disqualifications of this nature was proper for the scrutiny of votes to be counted, and however proper it might have been for the acts of Congress to provide for the production of proof in that transaction, and for the manner in which it might be adduced and considered, there is no act of Congress on the subject, and our proposition is that at that stage of the transaction of the election, Congress, the two Houses and the President of the Senate, cannot entertain that subject of proof, that the process must go on of the counting, and that if a disqualified elector has passed the observation of the voters in the State, passed the observation of any sentinel or guards that may have been provided in law for excluding from actual election or from the annulling of an apparent right—if this disqualification should be made to appear, that when these are all overpast, and the vote stands on the presentation and authentication of the Constitution, which is the certificate of the electors themselves, and on the act of Congress, it must stand unchallengeable and unimpeachable there. This tribunal cannot receive evidence in addition to the certificates of the nature of that which is offered—that is, evidence that goes beyond the State's record of its election which has been certified by the Governor as resulting in the appointment of electors. This proposition, and on which sufficiently it rests, is that there is

A Judicial Inquiry

into the very matter of right, the title to the office, for it accepts as its functions the prevalence of the former, the certificates, the recorded title of the electors, and proposes then to inquire as inter partes and matter of right which of the two competitors are really elected on an honest and searching investigation. It undertakes an office that is judicial, and powers for exercise are attempted to be invoked in favor of those who support that view by the necessity of the exercise of imputed power requiring adequate means. What are adequate means? Adequate means for that investigation in that nature of right and inquiry are plenary. There are are no means judicial that are adequate for that inquiry that are not plenary, and no plenary judicial powers can be communicated under our Constitution by Congress, (to say nothing of minor powers that are judicial in their nature except to tribunals, that are court tribunals, that are inferior to the Supreme Court, and that are filled by Judges appointed by the President of the United States, and confirmed by the Senate.) Will any lawyer, expert or inexpert mention a topic or method of judicature or jurisprudence that involves the possession of larger means and reach and more complete control of the powers and methods than the trial of a *quo warranto* for an office that is to reach an election? But not only is it beyond the power of Congress to transfer the powers of this law to this Commission, the powers of a court of dispensary reach and efficacy, but on top of a *quo warranto* to try the title of an office he would find a subject in regard to which the Constitution had interposed an insurmountable barrier to the constitution of a court like this. The *quo warranto* is a matter and an action of common law. It involves as a matter of right the introduction of a jury into its methods. No case of contested election was ever tried under the sense of the State's use of the proper tribunal without a jury. But the provision here is that in every action of a certain amount of dignity,

The Right of Trial by Jury

shall exist, and the verdict shall never be examined except by the rules of common law. Now, can it be said that if the judicial power here and the judicial power originating under Congressional authority to make courts is the source of this authority condemned? These are impediments that cannot be surmounted. I find in the act of 1877 no such purpose in the arrangement with the powers as to make this Court under the Constitution. I find no appointment of these Judges to this Court under the powers of the Constitution. I find no means for writs and their enforcement, nor for methods of trial that must belong to the discussion of a *quo warranto*. Now, I understand that the proponents of this proof lay out as the end and the limits of your inquiry and of your duties and your powers, that of judicial investigation upon the *quo warranto*. If you are made a superior canvassing board to determine whether Governor Stearns' certificate to the effect that electors were appointed is valid, and you are nothing but a returning board surmounting the final returning board, to see whether their returns justify that certificate, that you at once find that it does that, the *de facto* title and possession is complete, and that nothing but a jurisdiction that consists of a *de facto* title and possession can begin, can find the case for the beginning of the consideration of the question of right. This *quo warranto* suit, if it becomes a subject of evidence, is

A Matter of Evidence

that declares absolutely on the petition of the Tilden electors that the Hayes electors are in possession of the faculty, the office, "or what not it may be," and are exercising it, and they ask that an inquiry may then proceed in due course of law, bringing them in only by process on the 18th of December, long after their vote, to inquire whether that possession and that exercise as a matter of right between them and the Hayes electors is or is not according to law and truth.

We have the Governor's certificate, and he is the very man that passed for the State on that question which furnishes the right to meet and act, that this is a list of the men that were appointed. These certificates under the State law form no part of the return to the President of the Senate, but when the same Governor executes under Federal law the same duty under the same evidence, we have the certificate without the production of an antecedent one. Now, what are we to gather in respect to the stage of this transaction? Which deposit of the Federal vote for President by the qualified electors? It is their own vote. They are not delegates to make a vote according to the instruction of their State. They are not deputized to perform the will of anybody. They are voters who exercise a free choice and authority to vote or refrain from voting (of course neglecting a duty), and to vote for whom they please, and from the moment their vote is sealed and sent forward towards the seat of government no power in the State can touch it, arrest it, corrupt it, or retract it. Nothing is to be done except count it, and count it as it was deposited. These electors (at the present election 369 citizens in number) are by the Constitution made for their qualifications dependent upon the action of the State. If the State does not act there are no qualified electors. If the State does act, in whatever is the "be-all" and the "end-all" of the State's action up to the time the vote is cast, is the "be-all" and the "end-all" of the qualification of the electors. He is then a qualified elector, depositing his vote, accomplish a purpose, and that vote is to be counted when the votes are collected.

A Novelty.

Now, it is an absolute novelty, unknown in the States, unknown in the nation, that judicial inquiries can be interposed to stop political action that leans to filling a magistracy. The interest of the State is that it shall be filled. Filling it is the exercise of a political right, the discharge of a political duty. You do not step with a judicial investigation into a ballot box upon the suggestion that it has been stuffed, and stop the election until that *quo warranto* is finished, and then when you get to the first canvasser stop this count from going on because it is a false count, and have the Court decide. And so with the county canvassers. Stop their transaction in rapid progress to the result aimed at, to wit, the filling of an office with a *quo warranto* there and then in the State canvass, and then here. It is an absolute novelty. The novelty of the situation produces strange results. Never before has there been retardation of a political transaction of the counting of an election, and to accomplish that almost a miracle has been needed, for sun and moon have been made to stand still much longer than they were for Joshua in his conflict in Judea, and you will find that an attempt to bring Judges—I do not now speak of Judges in an official capacity that some portion of this bench occupy in the Supreme Court, but I mean Judges in the nature of a function and exercise—into the working of this scheme of popular sovereignty in its political review will make it as intolerable, will defraud and defeat it by the nature of that intervention, not the character of the particular transaction of the Judges, till the government of the Judges will have superceded the sovereignty of the people, and there will be no cure, no resort, but that which the children of Israel had to pray for—a king.

Address of Mr. O'Conor.

Chas. O'Conor followed Mr. Evarts. He said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Commission—In reference to the question what elements of inquiry are within the reach of this Commission, the counsel on the opposite side stand in direct conflict, and the issue formed between us is this: We maintain, as representing what are called the Tilden electors, that this tribunal has full authority to investigate by all judicial and legal means the very fact, and thereby to ascertain what was the vote of Florida. On the other hand, it is claimed this learned Commission is restricted merely to a determination of what may be a just inference from documents returned to the President of the Senate from Florida, mainly reposing themselves, however, on the proposition that they are official *de facto* (without right, but only the color of it). The advocates of the Hayes electors claim that inasmuch as these individuals cast their votes when possessed of some documents that gave to them the color of a claim and of the right to that office, and to the performance of that duty, the fact that they acted on this color and did cast of their own motion, of their own personal will, through their own right of selection, the votes which are sent here as the votes of Florida, completely precludes all inquiry, and that it is impossible for any earthly tribunal or any individual to investigate into or determine the invalidity of their claim. This issue (thus, as I trust, not too narrowly stated) gives rise to the question: What are the powers of this Commission? These powers are distinctly and fully and briefly expressed in this admirable document (the Electoral bill), destined to be an immortal honor to those concerned in its preparation, and to pass into history with your act. They are expressed in lines 78 and 79 of the House bill, the same powers, I fancy, now possessed for that purpose by the two Houses acting separately or together. You have thus (and this is the test) all the powers of those two Houses which could possibly exist under law as fixed in the Constitution and in pre-existing statutes for the purpose of your determination, and this brings us to the question: What powers are possessed by both Houses separately or together in dealing with the whole of this question touching the election as it arises on facts which exist or which may exist, and may be proven.

The Powers of the President of the Senate.

Mr. O'Conor declared that no power of any description deserving the name of power to investigate and decide reside in the President of the Senate, and it is most manifest he has none but the merest clerical powers, nor any ability to do anything except to open packets. But when we come to the prescription that there shall be a count, we are not told there shall be a count of all certificates, or of certificates or of anything in the certificates, but that there shall be a count of votes. This, I humbly submit, introduces an implication that somehow or by somebody from this mass produced, and physically laid before the Houses, there will be an investigation which the nature of the case may seem to require in order to determine what are the votes. There is a preliminary inquiry, and whether you determine it judicial or ministerial or executive, it is to be an inquiry, and the power to institute or carry on an inquiry is neither granted in terms nor provided with any possible means of exercise so far as the President of the Senate is concerned, and is left to implication that it is to be exercised by those who may have occasion to act officially on the result. Now, who are they who are to act officially by the terms of the Constitution and in the performance of the duty of the counting of these votes? The Constitution is plain. The votes (meaning, of course, the legal votes) are to be counted. The count is the merest of idle ministerial ceremonies in itself, but the ascertainment of what votes there presented as claimants to the power of being recognized in the selection of a President and Vice President necessarily devolves upon that body or functionary which is obliged to act upon that which is produced as a result by the court. Now unquestionably

The First and Primary Duty

of each of the Houses, *if* there is a plain count showing the election of a person to the Presidency and of another person to the Vice Presidency, is to recognize that co-ordinate department of the Government, the executive. All the world may count. No mortal man can doubt about the count. But the world is not called upon to act in relation to the count until that count is recognized by somebody and officially recognized, and it is the duty of the House of Representatives at that point of time to determine whether an exigency has arisen which renders it its duty to recognize that a person is President by force of a majority of votes, or whether there has been a failure to elect by reason of a tie, and in that event, if it occurs, the House of Representatives is bound at once to act and to elect a President itself. The same observance applies to the Senate in reference to the Vice Presidency, and on that subject the Senate is called upon in like manner to recognize the fact of an election, to allow it, admit it, and accept it as a fact, or to deny it and to say that it is not so, and then itself to proceed to elect a Vice President. I attach no importance to the word "count", but I attach importance from the very nature of the thing, from the laws inwrought into the constitution of human beings and of human events, to the fact that those who have to act officially are persons who must do whatever may be needed for the purpose of enabling them to count and to act in one direction or the other, as the case may require. In conformity with that count, founded upon their preliminary investigation so far as any investigation may be necessary, no man or no body is authorized to make or to declare the count unless it be these two bodies respectively. Now, it is to be noticed that each of those bodies has complete power of investigation, adequate power to take proofs, through committees or otherwise, on any matter on which it may be obliged to pass. Either before or after the opening of the electoral votes they can investigate, though not with the formalities of a jury, nor under the precise forms of judicial proceedings. But they can investigate, as political or legislative bodies may, all facts and circumstances that are necessary to be known in order to enlighten their judgment and to guide them to a just and righteous decision. Our Constitution thus vests in these two Houses, by necessary implication on such a contingency arising as is here presented, the power to do whatever may be needful for the accomplishment of justice. The whole argument against it resolves itself simply into a common, everyday argument of the inconvenient, the *argumentum ad inconventium*. Those who would seek to grasp and hold office by illegal, irregular, unlawful, fraudulent means claim that it would be inconvenient to take so much trouble as might be necessary in order to investigate and rightly determine on proofs the question of their delinquency and the falsity of their claim. The objection, you perceive, applies as much to ordinary writs of *quo warranto* in regard to ordinary officers as it does to this inquiry if it should take place before Congress, for no court or set of courts could ever conduct within the compass of any human lifetime the investigation which might be necessary in determining the claim of a single officer. Therefore this *argumentum ad inconventiam* is as fatal to the general procedure of courts of justice in actions of *quo warranto* as it is to the proceeding here suggested.

The Powers of Each House.

Now, in regard to the legal question presented as to what power each House of Congress had under existing laws, and what powers consequently this Commission can exercise, we say, as the learned manager for the House stated in opening this case, that there is no technical legal limit or barrier to it, but that you exercise the same power of the Government that has always been exercised in such questions even in the courts of common law to which application is made to obtain a writ of *quo warranto*. You exercise the same discretion and you can limit the inquiry (when the point arises) within those limits that are prescribed by necessity and convenience. This is our view, stated as fully as it is in my power to state it in the brief time I am permitted to occupy the attention of your honors. We say that there is no limit to the power of investigation for the purpose of reaching the ends of justice, except such a decision for public convenience and the interests of public justice and of society at large as may impose the exercise of that discretionary authority. We are told here we stand in the second century of this republic, whose existence is in such condition that there is no possible remedy against the most palpable fraud and forgery that can be perpetrated, or against any outrageous acts in violation of the rights of the people of the respective States and of the whole Union. We are told that there is no remedy, that Congress must sit by blindly and silently and permit an alien to be counted into office as President of the United States, must sit by and permit a set of votes plainly and palpably fraudulent (given by individuals not only disqualified for want of having been chosen by the citizens, but being themselves absolutely disqualified by the Constitution from acting in office or from casting a vote) to be counted, and must permit the usurpation contemplated to take place merely because our wise fathers (one would think that the compliment was intended as a sarcasm) had so chosen to constitute the Government in which they created that injustice, however flagitious, might be perpetrated in open day without the possibility of having any remedy or of even uttering decorously a complaint. This, we humbly submit, cannot be the Constitution and the law. Reason forbids it. All acts, however solemn, however sacred, from whatever quarter coming, by whatever body perpetrated, are liable to review in some manner, in some judicial or other tribunal, so that fraud and falsehood may shrink abashed and defeated, and may fall in the attempt to trample on the right.

Electoral Certificates.

It seems to be virtually conceded here that the Governor's certificate is not conclusive. I have not time to say much about that. It is not required by the Constitution. It is only required by an act of Congress. The Governor cannot be compelled to give it. Many circumstances may prevent his giving it, and he may have given under circumstances of plainly flagitious falsehood and without any election to sanction it. He may have given his certificate to his four little boys and constitute them an electoral college, and the vote which they gave pursuant to his bidding, and by the force of his certificate, would become absolutely conclusive and binding on all the authorities of the United States who had any power to act in the premises. We claim that you have a right to investigate this matter and to determine two things: First, Whether the Hayes electoral vote is valid. The final decision at which you may arrive may reject either or may reject both. They are not involved in precisely the same questions necessarily. Different questions may possibly apply, and the vote for Hayes may be pronounced invalid and the vote for Tilden equally so. I have not time to discuss more fully the question as to the right of counting the Tilden vote in case the Hayes vote may be rejected.

An Officer De Facto.

In the little time left to me I have hardly an opportunity of saying a word in regard to that which is the main reliance of the other side, and that is the doctrine of an officer *de facto*. What is that? The best definition of an officer *de facto* which I have fallen in with is that given by Lord Ellenborough in the case of the King against the corporation of Bedford (Sevel C., east 368). An officer *de facto*, he says, is one who has the reputation of being the officer he seems to be, and yet is not a good officer in point of law. Now, what is the proposition here contended for? That these officers having acted under the color of right, and having completely exercised the perfect function with which, if they were duly elected, they were charged. Any subsequent attempt to set it aside would be contrary to convenience and mischievous to society. Are the bank notes of a bank not having authority to issue them, although signed and perfect, and finished and put in the hands of an agent, valid and effectual under this principle until some person has confided in them and has received them and been thus misled by the appearance of right with which the bank had improperly clothed itself? Now, we maintain that neither the public good nor the protection of men from deception, nor any rule of convenience or policy requires the allowance of pretended electors whose title, on investigation by competent authority before the votes have been opened and counted, has been ascertained to be groundless. Referring to the facts of the case, what do we find? These four gentlemen sit down with a false Governor's certificate or a sham certificate from a Board of State Canvassers, and of their own authority, certifying their acts themselves, cast four votes in a given direction, put them in a packet and send it to an officer who cannot look at it until the time of its presentation for the purpose of being considered and counted. Before that time arrived at which that act of theirs could deceive anybody, could have any opposition, could take effect, it could get into such a condition that its preservation were necessary for the cause of public justice or private right. Their lack of title was ascertained by a solemn writ of *quo warranto*. It was determined that they were usurpers, that they had no right to the office, and that their acts were void. Is there any such principle as that the inchoate, partial action of an officer *de facto* shall be carried forward and go to its perfection by acceptance for an act as a one and valid act after the invalidity of that officer's claim has been established. Whether we repose on a *quo warranto* under your Honors' allowance or repose on proof which may be here offered, admitted and passed upon by your Honors, for the purpose of showing the utter invalidity of those gentlemen's claim to the office of elector, or in whatever shape this matter is presented and to whatever extent it goes, the officer *de facto* fails to have reached the point where it can have or take any effect or can deceive or mislead anybody, and it is shown and established by competent means to be an act of those who had no authority to perform it.

The Tilden Electors,

who, although they had not documentary evidence to establish their title, had actually been elected, if our evidence is to be believed, convened the Electoral College, performed their ceremonies which the Constitution and laws of the United States enjoined upon them, and which it was possible to perform, failing only in this that they did not obtain a certificate from the Governor. They constituted a college, they acted and they sent forward their votes. Thus you have two rival bodies acting at, to be sure, the right time and in the right place, and prescribed by laws bearing on the subject—two rival bodies, one of which was composed of persons rightfully and duly elected, and the other of which was composed of persons who had no right, but only the mere color or pretense of right. Who were the usurpers has been ascertained in one form, and will be ascertained in any other that many be satisfactory to you if you will permit us to present evidence. Now, this is the actual condition of this case. The Constitution prescribes no form save such as has been complied with by the Tilden electors. The law of Congress prescribes no forms which were not complied with by the Tilden electors save and except only that they could not obtain the Governor's certificate, and it is pretty much conceded, I think, that the Governor's certificate is not absolutely indispensable, and may be gainsaid and contradicted. Even if it had been given and was false so that in this case of rivalry between these two sets of electors it appears to me we present the best legal title. That we have the moral right is the common sentiment of all mankind. It will be the judgment of posterity as to what is actually here. The course of my argument has tended to establish, and has been intended to establish, and if it has any value has established, that each House of Congress had jurisdiction of the matter, each of them at least of one section of it, and therefore that all evidence which according to the customs and usages of legislative bodies either House has taken and has on its files, and will consent to send in here or has sent in here, is already evidence in the case so far as to be here, to be read if it comes within the range of subjects and of matters of fact which your honors allow us to investigate.

After some citations of law points by counsel on both sides the Presiding Justice announced that the Commission would now (2:30) take a recess for three-quarters of an hour, and that no other matters would be taken up to-day in the public session. After the recess the Commission remained in secret session about twenty minutes, and after authorizing the announcement that there would be no public session to-morrow, adjourned to meet at noon to-morrow for consultation.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, February 5, 1877.

SENATE.

At 10 o'clock the recess was continued till noon.

Deficiency Appropriation.

The bill appropriating thirty-five thousand dollars to provide for the deficiency in the appropriation for public printing and binding during the current fiscal year was passed.

Mr. INGALLS gave notice that as soon as the Senate was full he would call for a vote on the bill abolishing the Metropolitan Police Board of the District of Columbia, notwithstanding the objections of the President.

Contempt.

Mr. HOWE said on Saturday last the subcommittee of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, instructed to inquire into the Louisiana matters, examined J. F. Littlefield. His examination was not concluded, and he was told to return about 10 o'clock, but did not do so. The Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms saw him in another part of the Capitol this morning, and notified him that the committee was waiting for him, but he replied that he was going before the House committee. That committee had another witness on the stand at the time, and the Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms was sent again to notify witness that he must appear before the Senate committee. He could not then be found, and it was evident he was evading the committee. Mr. HOWE, therefore, submitted a resolution instructing the President of the Senate to issue his warrant to arrest and bring to the bar of the Senate the body of J. F. Littlefield to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt. Agreed to.

Specie Resumption.

The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States in regard to specie resumption (read in the House on Saturday), and it was referred.

Pacific Railroads.

At the expiration of the morning hour consideration was resumed of the unfinished business, the bill to amend the Pacific Railroad acts so as to create a sinking fund for the liquidation of the indebtedness due the Government by the Pacific Railroad companies.

Mr. CHRISTIANCY spoke in favor of the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee and against that of the Railroad Committee.

When Mr. CHRISTIANCY concluded the bill was laid aside uniformally, and the Senate considered bills of a private nature. The Senate at 2 o'clock went into executive session, and soon after took a recess till to-morrow.

HOUSE.

Bank Tax.

The recess was prolonged till 11 A. M., when Mr. BANNING presented a petition of twenty-eight banking institutions of Cincinnati for the repeal of the law taxing banks.

Mr. Cox offered the following:

Resolved, That the rules of the House be so amended that during the count of the electoral vote, and when the House is not required to be engaged therein, it shall, on assembling every calendar day after the recess from the day preceding, proceed after 12 o'clock with its business as though the legislative day had expired by adjournment.

At 1:50 the House took a recess until to-morrow.

The Montrose Swindler.

NEW YORK, February 5.—M. S. Lenheim, cashier of the First National Bank of Montrose, Pa., was taken before the court to-day and held in $10,000 charged with forgery. The prisoner was also held in $5,000 bail to await a requisition from the Governor of Pennsylvania on a charge of misappropriation of $90,000 in that State.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Legislative Proceedings.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, February 5, 1877.

HOUSE.

The House met in evening session at 7:30.

Local Option.

Messrs. MILLER and HILL presented petitions of citizens and ladies of Mansfield and Chartiers boroughs praying for the re-enactment of the local option law.

Mr. GRAHAM presented a petition of Judge Ewing, Rev. Gill and citizens of Allegheny county praying for the re-enactment of the local option law.

Numerous petitions were presented from many counties asking for a local option law.

Bills Reported.

The following bills were reported affirmatively from committees:

By Mr. FRAZER, an act relating to grading and paving in the several boroughs.

A supplementary act that Pittsburgh Councils may provide by ordinance for holding at least two regular meetings of Councils in each month, and shall by ordinance fix the time of such meetings, and providing that special meetings may be held at such other times as they may deem necessary.

Bills Introduced.

The following new bills were introduced:

By Mr. GRAHAM (Allegheny), an act repealing the act approved April 2, 1873, authorizing the County Commissioners of Allegheny county to select four morning newspapers for official county advertising.

(The above act was sent here by the *Evening Chronicle* and *Allegheny Mail*, who wish a slice of official advertising.)

An act fixing the time for holding elections for officers of cities, wards, &c., which shall be held on the third Tuesday of February each year.

By Mr. CHAPIN, an act to compel the appointment of Deputy Sheriffs, and restricting their traveling fees.

By Mr. JACKSON (Mercer), an act empowering agricultural associations to employ a police force.

An act providing for the payment of school teachers while attending their respective annual county institutes.

An act to prohibit sales of liquors by sample without a license, and requiring persons to obtain a license from the Court of Quarter Sessions in each county in which such sales are proposed to be made.

By Mr. DONNELLY (Westmoreland), an act to discontinue the *Legislative Record*.

An act repealing the Cook independent school district, Crawford county.

An act to enlarge the criminal jurisdiction of justices of the peace and aldermen.

By Mr. STEWART (Lawrence), an act to provide for the purchase of school books out of district funds, and to prevent frequent changes thereof.

A resolution that the House hold afternoon sessions on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays on and after the 13th of February was agreed to.

No Reduction of Clerks.

Communications were read from the heads of several State departments, stating that it would be impossible to reduce the number of clerks employed or the salaries paid.

Mr. EVERHART (Beaver) offered a resolution requiring the Superintendent of the folding room to report all absentees; also that the Secretary of the Commonwealth furnish members 2,000 copies of the Constitution and laws of 1876.

Recommitted.

A supplementary act providing for the classification of real estate for purposes of taxation in cities of the second class was recommitted to the committee.

Passed First Reading.

The following bills passed first reading:

An act to regulate stay of execution in certain cases.

An act to repeal the road law now in force in Fallowfield township, Washington county.

An act authorizing the appointment of women as prison inspectors.

An act authorizing the Governor to lease the marine hospital of Erie county to the commissioners of said county.

Adjourned.

B. C. Christy is here and received quite an ovation from members and old friends irrespective of party. K.

State Board of Pardons.

The Board of Pardons will hold their monthly meeting on Tuesday, February 6. Attorney General Lear is of opinion that quite a number of cases will be disposed of, either for or against the applicants for Executive clemency.

The old cases to be heard before the board are:

Thomas Gibbons, Westmoreland county, murder in the second degree; Jas. Haney, of Allegheny, burglary; Joseph Carr, of Allegheny, larceny, and Wm. Strutsman, of Huntingdon, manslaughter.

The new applicants for pardons are as follows:

Allegheny County—Adam Cook, larceny and receiving stolen goods; Joseph Flemm, murder in the second degree; R. F. Langdon, larceny; John Keenan, larceny; Wm. Green, murder in the first degree; Bernard Keenan, aggravated assault and battery; Cornelius Ford, robbery; Jno. Letty, assault and battery with attempt to rape.

Blair County—Thos. J. Williams, embezzlement; Wm. Gasuch et al., perjury.

Armstrong County—Alex. McIlwaine, Jr., assault and battery.

Mercer County—John Denniston, rape and assault.

Crawford County—Henry Shannor, larceny, and Sanford Sparks, burglary.

Beaver County—C. J. Bruce, fornication, bastardy and seduction.

Fayette County—Harrison Glover, felonious assault.

Westmoreland County—Andrew Eyler, larceny. K.

Equalization of Taxation on Corporations.

House bill equalizing taxation on corporations has been reported favorably. It provides substantially that all taxable companies except building associations, banks, savings institutions, and foreign insurance companies, and those hereafter named, shall apprize their capital stock. If their dividends have exceeded six per cent., they shall pay a tax of one half mill upon each one per cent. of dividend in excess thereof. If they have made no dividend they shall pay at the rate of three mills upon each dollar of the valuation of their stock. If they have made a dividend of six per cent. or less, the tax shall be at the rate of one-half mill for each one per centum declared, as well as three mills upon the valuation. All railroad, canal, steamboat, slackwater, street transportation, telegraph and express companies shall pay one and one-eighth per cent. upon the gross receipts. Insurance companies shall pay the same upon the amount of their premiums.

The bill provides to raise $1,350,000 from corporation stocks, $100,000 from the tax on insurance and other companies, and $800,000 from a tax of three per cent. on the gross receipts of corporations, &c. This will make a total of $2,250,000, an increase of $100,000 over last year.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

SAG HARBOR, February 5.—The banking firm of Buck & Hunting has failed. Liabilities $500,000. Assets not known. They were the custodians of the money of people of all classes, and the suffering will be very great.

WASHINGTON, February 5.—A war of words took place to-day in the committee between David Dudley Field and Mr. Burchard, the Republican member. It was about the custody of a package of papers, which Field took and claimed he had a had a right to. Burchard claimed they belonged to the clerk of the committee. It was lively for a time, but no gore was shed.

Charles O'Conor's Apology to the President.

NEW YORK, February 5.—The *Herald* has a story about Chas. O'Conor, the distinguished lawyer, and his recent letter in which he spoke with extreme harshness of the President. The story goes that yesterday O'Conor asked Secretary Fish to accompany him to the White House, where O'Conor was presented to the President and made him an apology for what he owned was intemperate and unjustifiable language. The President, it is said, met O'Conor frankly, and confessed that he had never seen O'Conor's letter, but had seen an allusion to it in a newspaper. He received O'Conor's apology in the spirit in which it was given. It is said the two spent some time in general conversation.

The Oregon Case.

WASHINGTON, February 5.—In the Oregon investigation to-day several telegrams were produced which had passed between Gen. Corse, Col. Pelton, Senator Kelly and others. Corse telegraphed to Mr. Smith, of New Orleans: "If Louisiana is stolen from us we will get Oregon and California. We have 100,000 ex-soldiers now enrolled, and vast numbers of Republicans are with us. Stand firm!"

Another telegram signed by Daniel Cameron, Private Secretary to McCormick, chairman of the Illinois Democratic Committee, set forth that there were over 100,000 soldiers enrolled, and if necessary half a million could be had to defend Tilden's claims. The telegrams to Kelly urged him him to come home to Oregon, and those to Pelton called for money.

GOV. WELLS' TESTIMONY.

An Emphatic Denial of Maddox's Sensational Statements.

Never Conversed on the Subject of Money in Relation to the Election.

WASHINGTON, February 5.—The committee on the powers, privileges and duties of the House in counting the electoral vote met this morning. The room was crowded owing to the expectation that Gov. Wells would take the stand first, as agreed upon on Saturday. Instead Casanave, of the Returning Board, was called, and testified: He had no knowledge of any alteration of the returns from Verona parish, and had seen none on any paper laid before the board; had no acquaintance with Maddox, and had no knowledge of his having any conversation with Gov. Wells in regard to the election. Gov. Wells never suggested to witness to take any money or other valuable consideration to affect the result of the election; did not know about Maddox having any conversation on that subject with Wells; had no knowledge of the returns of precinct No. 2 from Verona Parish being burned; had no knowledge of the result of the election until after the returns had been canvassed.

Mr. Field subjected witness to a long cross-examination, during which Casanave insisted that the Returning Board in rejecting any precinct or poll acted upon the evidence before them, and that affidavits were before the board in executive session.

Gov. Wells on the Stand.

The committee went into consultation, and when the doors were re-opened Gov. Wells took the stand, and was examined by Judge Lawrence, who handed Wells the brief note to Maddox of November 20, and asked him to state what led to the writing of that note.

He said: Before answering this question I should like to ask the committee that a letter of about four pages, written by Maddox himself, commendatory of his conduct as an officer, addressed to the President of the United States, and signed by me, be presented, because this note stands in connection with that.

Mr. Lawrence then handed witness the letters written by the latter to Maddox and the one to Senator West, and requested him to make any explanation he might desire concerning them.

At this point Maddox entered the room, and was asked to produce the letter referred to by Mr. Wells as being written by Maddox himself, but he denied having such letter or having ever written such a one.

Wells then said he met with Maddox in this city about two or three years ago. I did not meet him again until November 18, when he came to my room in New Orleans, and told me he was an agent of the Government, and sent down there to look into the political situation. He asked me for my views, and said he had a good deal of conversation with persons of both parties, that the people were a good deal exasperated against me and against the Packard Government, and would not submit to its ruling if it were sustained. I told him if that were so he ought to go at once to Washington and make a corresponding report.

Maddox's Demands.

On Monday morning before the meeting of the Board he came to my office and said he was going to Washington. I told him I was glad of it. He then laid down before me a long letter addressed to the President commendatory of his conduct as an officer, which he requested me to sign, and I did so. He then asked me to write a further letter giving a description of the condition of affairs. This I declined to do, but told him I would give him a note giving him entree in Washington. This did not satisfy him, and then I wrote the other letter of credentials. He then withdrew from the room, saying he was going that afternoon at 5 o'clock. Next morning Maddox entered my room, and when I expressed my surprise at seeing him, he said that he had not been able to get off the afternoon previous. I then wrote a letter to Senator West, and gave it to him, saying I had intended to send it by mail.

The Bribery Question.

Question—State what you said to Maddox about money to affect the declaration of the result of the election in favor of either the Republicans or Democrats. Answer—I never had any conversation with him upon that subject.

Q.—Did he ever say anything to you about money or anything else of value for you or any other member of the board to affect the result of the election? A.—He never did.

Q.—Did he say anything to you about the Democrats using money? A.—He did not.

Q.—What did he say was his object in procuring the letters given in evidence? A.—He desired to be transferred from Washington to New Orleans, and desired to use these letters for that purpose.

Q.—Are you acquainted with C. M. Calvert? A.—I am. He aided me once in an election in Rapides parish; had no knowledge of Calvert receiving any telegrams from Maddox, and had no arrangement with Maddox to send any beyond one informing him he was properly received in Washington. He never knew Col. Pickett; never saw him; never knew he was acting for Maddox in an effort to procure money either for himself or other members of the Board.

The Telegrams.

Governer Wells was questioned regarding the different telegrams put in evidence. He denied ever having given Maddox authority to negotiate for the payment of any money to himself (Wells) or any other member of the board; saw Maddox about three times before writing these letters. Maddox did not inform witness he had not delivered the letter to Senator West, and witness never expressed his satisfaction at its non-delivery. Maddox never said what he had done with that letter, and witness never asked him, supposing the letter to have been delivered; did not see Maddox on the evening of November 19, as he (Wells) was out of the city that evening; never told Maddox he wanted a million dollars or any other sum of money.

Maddox's Story Denied.

Q.—Did you tell Maddox you wanted to serve your party, but wanted to be paid for it, or words of that import? A.—I have been a Union man from 1859 to the present time. I went all through the war as such, was persecuted in every way, and often surrounded by Confederate soldiers, never flinched for a moment then, and I surely would not tell Mr. Maddox anything of that sort at this time.

Q.—Did you ask Maddox to proceed to Washington and procure protection for you and the money you wanted, or did you use words of similar import? A.—I did not.

Q.—Was there ever any proposition to throw out the vote of the entire city of New Orleans? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Was any part of that vote thrown out? A.—Not to my knowledge; not by any action of the board.

Gov. Wells then denied all knowledge of the transfer of votes of Vernon parish, when a discussion arose among the members as to printing the evidence taken by the committee.

Q.—Was there any discussion between you and Maddox in relation to the resignation of any of the Republican members of the Board for the purpose of affording the Democrats an opportunity to fill vacancies? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with Maddox about what the word "hold" should mean? A.—None whatever.

Q.—Were you furnished with or did you know about any cipher by means of which correspondence between you and Maddox was to be carried on? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you say you wanted $200,000 for yourself and Anderson, and a smaller sum for each one of the niggers? A.—I never use that language with reference to my colleagues on the Board. They are not niggers, but colored men and gentlemen.

Q.—Did Maddox say anything about negotiations in New York having failed. A.—Nothing of the kind.

Senator West Explains.

WASHINGTON, February 5.—Senator West in the Senate to-day made a personal explanation in regard to that letter—which he could not do before the committee. He said he (West) was ambitious to succeed himself in the Senate, and the letter referred to that. The million dollar reference, was an expression after the manner of Col. Sellers. It meant that there was a barrel of money in New Orleans to be used on the Democratic side, and aid was needed if any money was to be spent on the other side.

TURKEY.

Peace Proposals Accepted.

RAGUSA, February 5.—The Prince of Montenegro accepts the proposals of the Grand Vizier to open peace negotiations, and will treat directly with the Porte.

Can She Bake?

Who can make good bread with poor flour? Try White River, it never fails.

····Speer's Refinery, at Freeport, Pa., an anti-monopoly institution with a capacity of 2,000 barrels per week, starts in operation this week.

BREVITIES.

····Applications for relief at the Poor Board are falling off.

····The Board of School Controllers of Allegheny meets this evening.

····There were nineteen deaths in Allegheny last week. Thirteen were males and six females.

····Full reports of the proceedings in the several courts will be found on the second page of this issue.

····John L. Wood and Michael Hanly were sent to the Reform School by Mayor Phillips yesterday.

····The Allegheny small-pox hospital is to be re-opened. There were eleven new cases reported on Saturday, and ten more on Sunday.

····The Republicans of the Third ward, Allegheny, will hold their suggestion meeting at the North avenue school house this evening.

····The citizens of the Seventh ward, Allegheny, will meet at Fred. Stahley's to-morrow evening to suggest candidates for city and ward offices.

····A boy was caught yesterday in the act of picking a lady's pocket on Market street. He returned what he had stolen and then sought other pastures.

····The ice in the Allegheny piled up forty feet high at the Negley Run pumping works. The coffer dam above the works saved the foundations from injury.

····The skeleton of a man supposed to have been Benjamin Wells, of Pennsylvania, was found a few days ago near Houston, Texas. It is thought he was murdered about a year ago.

····The execution of Green, convicted of the murder of his half brother, Marshall, at Mansfield, will take place Monday, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock, unless the Board of Pardons, to whom the case will be submitted to-day, interferes. An effort will be made to have the sentence commuted to imprisonment for life.

····The Allegheny Water Committee last evening decided to ask for an appropriation of $39,000. Messrs. Lindsay, Drum and Parkhill were appointed to devise a plan for increasing the water supply in the lower part of the city. Messrs. Alston, Brown and McVickers were appointed to revise the list of the salaries of the employes of the committee.

····The "other end" of the citizens' ticket will be heard from to-morrow. Mr. Bigger says the nomination was not solicited by him, but was made without any consultation with him in regard to the matter, and that he informed the committee when notified of his nomination that he would require a few days to consider the matter. The few days expire to-morrow.

····A large audience assembled last evening in the Central Presbyterian church, Allegheny (Rev. W. H. Gill's), to listen to a lecture from Mr. A. B. Wilson, on "Superstition; its Curiosities, Eccentricities and Horrors." The lecture was a decided success, both in a literary and elocutionary point of view, and gave undisguised satisfaction to the hearers.

····Arthur Allen, the colored janitor, who is charged with purloining stationery from the Sheriff's and Prothonotaries offices is *non est*. A few moments before the charge was made against him he was standing on the street within a stones throw of the Alderman's office, but when the officer got the warrant Allen had taken his departure and has not been seen since by those in search of him.

····There was no quorum at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, but President Howe appointed the following committee,—in pursuance with a resolution passed at a former meeting—to confer with the Finance Committee of Councils in regard to reducing the appropriations for the coming year, viz: Messrs. Chas. Meytan, Simon Beamer, W. G. Johnston, G. W. Hailman and A. J. Keating.

····The final meeting of the Board of Poor Guardians took place yesterday forenoon. Secretary Braun's report showed that the entire receipts during the year from all sources was $112,522.81. The disbursements were $98,613.65. Superintendent Bullock reported that the total expenses of the Farm during the year were $27,245.88, and value of articles raised, produced and consumed at the Farm $9,601.02, making the total cost of the Farm $36,846.90.

····The committee of business men organized a few days ago, consisting of Gen. J. K. Moorhead, Felix R. Brunot, Esq., James Park, Jr., Maj. Wm. Frew, Wm. Thaw, Esq., Jos. Dilworth, Esq., Chancellor Woods, R. S. Waring, Esq., T. B. Swearingen, Esq., Jos. R. Hunter, Esq., J. B. Flack, Esq., Col. Richard Realf, and N. McClarran, for the purpose of continueing and to place upon a permanent basis the great work so successfully started by Mr. Murphy, have concluded to appeal to the public for aid to establish a working fund for that purpose. Certain members of the committee will canvass the city for that purpose.

····The committee appointed by the congregation of the Fourth avenue Baptist church, to investigate the charges against Rev. Dr. Pearson, met last night, the session being secret. The object of the meeting last evening, as far as could be ascertained, was to organize the committee and determine on a course or plan of proceedure for a full and thorough investigation of the matter. Another meeting will be held this evening. The committee, it is thought, make a mistake in meeting with closed doors, as no matter what the result of their investigation, it will work injury to Dr. Pearson, for the reason that it will be claimed that the facts have been smothered. It would probably be better to have an open investigation, and let the public have the facts as the committee recieve them, then there can be no complaint; and neither the church or Dr. Pearson should fear the truth.

····Bishop Tuigg has detailed Father Holland and Father Ferdenand Kittell, a graduate of the college of the Propaganda, two of the leading priests of the diocese, to represent him at Rome in his difficulty with Bishop Domenec. The former Bishop alleges that when this diocese was divided that the liabilities were all placed in one and the assets kept in the other, and he claims that there should be a fair division, that the Allegheny Diocese should pay its legitimate proportion of the debts. He thinks when the matter is properly understood at Rome the order will be revoked and a more equitable division of the diocese made. It is understood that Bishop Tuigg will resign if the measure is not revoked and the diocese divided more equally. Father Sheehan is endeavoring to raise funds to enable him to go to Rome, with a complaint against the two Bishops for not reinstating him. His troubles, however, are nothing as compared to the other matters over which the Bishops have been worrying.

Why Is It Done?

Why do millers and dealers order paper bags printed to imitate White River bags? Something every consumer cannot be too careful of when they buy flour.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

A New Amoskeag Steamer Ordered for Allegheny—A Hose Company for the Fifth Ward—Insubordination Rebuked.

The Committee on Fire Engines of Allegheny Councils met last evening. The monthly pay roll, amounting to $3,555, was approved. The contract for furnishing the vitriol necessary for running the fire alarm telegraph battery was awarded to F. H. Eggers, at 8½ cents per pound. The bids to furnish a new fire engine to replace the Gen. Grant steamer were opened. But three were submitted, as follows: The Lafrance Manufacturing Co. offered to furnish a new engine for $4,500, and give $950, for the old engine. The Amoskeag Company offered to furnish a new engine in two months time for $4,500 and allow $500 for the old one. Ahrens & Co. offered to furnish a Latta engine in twenty days for $3,900 cash, and the old engine. If the city desired to keep the latter they would sell it for $400. Mr. Hunter moved that the bid of the Amoskeak Company be accepted, and after some discussion the motion was adopted.

It was decided to ask Councils for an appropriation of $68,200. On motion of Mr. Long it was agreed to recommend to Councils that a hose company be located in the Fifth ward. The estimated expense of organizing this company and maintaining it one year is $5,263. Messrs. Orr, Long and Welte were appointed a sub-committee on horses.

Mr. Welte stated that he had heard that two sections of hose had been burned through carelessness of the foreman of the Ellsworth Hose Company by laying them on a boiler in the water works. Chief Crow being called upon stated that the hose had not been injured. He had examined them and they are all right and can be seen at the engine house. The trouble is that the foreman of that company had reported two of his men for insubordination, and for leaving the engine house without leave, for which he (the Chief) suspended both men until he could investigate the matter. The men had circulated reports derogatory to the foreman. The action of the Chief was sustained. After some discussion Mr. Walker then preferred a charge of drunkenness against the foreman of the Ellsworth hose company, and the committee concluded to meet next Monday evening to investigate the charge.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Difficult to Obtain!

GOOD WHEAT FLOURS MUST ADVANCE!

Cannot be furnished long at present Prices.

Customers will do well to order early.

T. C. JENKINS,

CHECKERED FRONT.

RED CEDAR LUMBER—5,000 FEET, for sale by R. DICKEY & CO., 77 Water street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A.W. CARSTEN & CO.

Have just opened a handsome stock of

MERRIMACK PRINTS! AND Pacific Percales!

AT LOW PRICES. YARD WIDE

CHINTZES, 8 1-2 Cents.

Our Goods are all New and Prices the Lowest.

A.W. Carsten & Co.

Cor. Sixth and Liberty Sts.

RITER & CONLEY,

55 and 56 Water Street,

PITTSBURGH,

Manufacturers and Builders of

Iron Mill Buildings,

ROOF FRAMES,

Bridges, Boilers,

OIL TANKS, BLAST FURNACES

And all kinds of

HEAVY IRON PLATE WORK.

ALSO, ALL KINDS OF

COPPER WORK.

B. 1877. B.

FEBRUARY 6th.

NEW GOODS

FOR EVERY DEPARTMENT.

Yard wide Dark Chintzes at 6¼c.
New styles 4-4 Percales at 12½c, in light and dark work.
New Black and White Stripe Skirtings at 15 and 20c.

Two of the greatest bargains ever offered in choice shades of

American Dress Goods.

Double width American Poplins at 20c.
Double width American Poplins at 28c.
The latter being a grade that sold recently for 50c, and now considered good value at 37½c.
Double width American Cashmeres at 30c.
All-wool French Cashmeres at 65, 75 and 90c.
Special value in extra fine grades Colored Cashmeres, in all the new and choice shades.

NEW BLACK CASHMERES,

At 62½c to $2.50 per yard.

Owing to the depressed condition of the market and low price of gold we have succeeded in buying a much larger stock than usual of these goods at reduced prices and can assure our patrons and the public generally that we shall offer superior and undoubtedly the best value that will be offered in any market. We would call special attention to the qualities at 75, 85, 90, 95c and $1, and a lot of 42 inch goods at $1.25, well worth $1.50.

NEW BLACK SILKS, NEW COLORED SILKS.

BOGGS & BUHL,

128 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY.

N. B.—100 pieces 42 inch Bleached Pillow Case Cotton at 11½c by the piece, that is well worthy of attention. Large line of celebrated makes 4-4 Bleached Muslins, 10c by the yard and 9½c by the piece, that are of unexceptionable value.

SUNDRIES.
300 bales choice Green Broom Corn.
200 bales medium Broom Corn.
80 bales choice Hurl Broom Corn.
20,000 No. 1 Painted Handles.
100,000 No. 1 Plain Handles.
1 ton best Broom Wire.
Twine, Tools and Machinery for Broom Makers' use, in store and for sale by R. DICKEY & CO., 77 Water street.

SUMAC—100 BAGS, IN STORE AND for sale by R. DICKEY & CO., 77 Water street.

1,000 BAGS PEA NUTS, IN STORE and for sale by R. DICKEY & CO., 77 Water street.

POLITICAL.

☞NOTICE—A SUGGESTION MEETING of the Republican Voters of the 6th ward, Pittsburgh, will be held at the Ann Street School House, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 7, at 7½ P. M., for the purpose of nominating Ward Officers. By order of COMMITTEE.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,

77 and 79 MARKET STREET,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Fancy, Staple and Domestic Dry Goods,

NOTIONS AND MILLINERY GOODS.

New Goods Arriving Daily.

Special Bargains in Every Department.

WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY.

WRIGHT'S STAR FLOUR.

We are prepared to fill all orders for this reliable Flour promptly, in sacks and barrels.

ALLEN KIRKPATRICK & CO,

Wholesale Grocers and Seed Dealers,

271 Liberty Street.

Philip Graeff's Silk Store.

NO. 87 MARKET STREET.

SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS,

Entirely New Stock at Old Prices.

SILKS in all the Newest Shades.
Large Stock of VELVETS, VELVETEENS and PLUSHES, at greatly Reduced Prices.
IRISH POPLINS at 75 cents, worth $1.25.
Large and New Stock of FINE DRESS GOODS.
Also, CASHMERES, ALPACAS, &c., cheaper than any store in the city.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

L. B. FLANNERY, *Executrix*, 87 MARKET STREET.

EAGLE SHOE STORE

LARGEST STOCK IN PITTSBURGH

CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD.

85 Smithfield Street, Near Diamond Alley.

Wrought Iron Railings and Fences

FOR GARDENS, OFFICES, CEMETERIES, &c.

WIRE WINDOW GUARDS.

LAUDERBACH & CO.,

33 AND 34 WATER STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

PLUMBING, GAS FITTING AND STEAM HEATING.

Repairing promptly attended to on short notice.

EDWARD BOURNE,

No. 45 Market Street, Pittsburgh,

☞A speedy return to specie payment will not affect price of the Unrivalled

COAST RANGE CALIFORNIA FLOUR

A large stock is secured to the trade at fair prices, by

PEABODY, HUGUS & CO.,

329 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Keystone Nut and Bolt Works.

F. M. HASLETT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PLOW, CARRIAGE

And Machine Bolts, &c.

OFFICE AND WORKS,

Corner Main and Cherry Sts., Allegheny.

TEMPERANCE PLEDGE CHARMS.

MALICE toward none, CHARITY for all. I the undersigned, do pledge my word and honor, GOD HELPING ME, to abstain from all intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and that I will by all honorable means encourage others to abstain.

Net profits of sales for benefit of the cause.

Silver Charms,		$1 00
do	do ⅌ doz	9 00
Gold	do each	6 00
do	do extra	8 50

The Charms are ⅓ of the size of cut. Every signer should have one of these enduring tokens with name engraved thereon. Charms can be sent by mail. Address THOS. McFADDEN, JR., 53 Fifth avenue, Sole Manufacturer.

FAREWELL—I BID FAREWELL TO Smithfield street. My customers I now will meet on Penn street, at the corner of Twenty-first, the Jolly Home—where crowds of happy people meet. A NEW HOME. After nine years stay on Smithfield street I have removed my Saloon to the corner of Penn avenue and Twenty-first street, and will be happy to greet my friends at my new home. Members of the 74th Regiment and all others are cordially invited to a GRAND LUNCH, to be given TO-DAY and on MONDAY NEXT. Music by the Great Western Band.

J. REINHARDT, 137 Smithfield street.

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RAGS! RAGS!

I want all the good cotton and woolen rags I can get, and will pay the highest market price, either in cash or trade.

JAMES HARRISON, No. 102 Second avenue, Pittsburgh.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞NOTICE TO VENDERS OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

All persons found selling Fruit and Vegetables from unbranded boxes and baskets (used as measures) will be dealt with according to law. W. W. TYSON, County Sealer of Weights and Measures, No. 41 Federal street, Box 243, Pittsburgh. Office hours—8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

☞DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they will receive prompt attention.

R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

☞NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS OF THE

Liberty Improvement Bank.

The Directors of this Bank decided August 21, 1876, to call in the balance of the unpaid Stock, as follows: 3 per cent. on September 1st, 1876, and threeper cent. a month for seven months from said September 1st, and the last installment of 4 per cent. April 1st, 1877, of all which you have personal notice.

Notice is hereby given that prompt payment of the installments will now be required.

o72 A. M. THORNE, Cashier.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE MASS. MINING COMPANY, No. 47 Fifth avenue, PITTSBURGH, December 21st, 1876.

☞THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Mass. Mining Company have this day levied an assessment of one dollar per share on the capital stock of the company, payable at the office of the company, 47 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 10th day of February, 1877.

JAMES W. BROWN, Secretary and Treasurer.

n:19

DIVIDENDS.

☞DIVIDEND—THE MANAGERS OF THE EWALT STREET BRIDGE CO. have his day declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share, payable at No. 406 Penn street, on and after Jan. 25, 1877.

CHRISTIAN SIEBERT, Treasurer.

January 5, 1877. o27

BOTTLED ALE AND PORTER.

Pier, Dannals & Co.,

SELL THEIR

FINE BOTTLED ALE AND PORTER AT $1.50 PER DOZ., PINTS.

Refunding 70c for the Empty Bottles

The Best Quality of Ale and Porter

For sale to the trade in casks or bottles.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.

CARPETS.

29 FIFTH AVENUE.

R. M. LEONARD,

Lumber Merchant,

173 PENN AVE.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

TO PROPERTY OWNERS

We are prepared to take charge of all kinds of properties, dwellings, business houses, &c., for renting, collecting rents, paying taxes, &c. Having a large acquaintance, we can offer special inducements. Give us a call.

W. A. HERRON, Real Estate Broker, 83 Wood street.

o1

DAILYGAZETTE

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING.
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED.....GEO. W. REED,
KING, REED & CO. EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Official Paper of Allegheny County.

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KING, REED & CO.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1877.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 30.

BONDS at FRANKFORT, new 5's, 103¼.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 105⅝.

BEFORE the citizens' movement, the "only" was favorable to the Democracy deferring to such a ticket. Now it favors a Democratic convention.

THE arguments on the Florida case as regards the right of the Commission to go behind the returns are in, and the decision of the Commission on that question will probably be made to-day.

THE New York *Tribune* has a somewhat extended account of the MURPHY temperance movement in this city, from the pen of ALBERT RHODES. The writer evidently takes a half friendly, and half cynical view of the affair.

THE negotiations between Turkey and Servia are reported broken off, because of a demand for guarantees of some undefined character. This gives a gloomy cast to the situation, once more, so far as the Eastern question is concerned.

THE Democrats, since the Florida case was fairly opened, realize that they have no hope in that direction, and CHARLES O'CONOR is said to have so advised them. They have turned their attention to Louisiana, but the bottom has practically dropped out there. Those letters that MADDOX said were so important, proved to be nothing. Will Oregon be next?

THE question of reducing our school expenses while retaining the efficiency of the system, is opposed by the Fifth avenue paper, which has made so many and such serious mistakes of late. The saving will be $50,000,—quite an item these times. Its opposition rests on the theory that the law asked for will be special legislation! This is worse than ignorance; it is downright stupidity.

THE question of taking measures to protect Western farmers from the grasshopper plague is being agitated. It is claimed that the Government should make an appropriation of say $200,000 to carry forward measures for the destruction of the insects. The result, if success attend the efforts put forth, will be to save $200,000,000 to agriculture. If the figures put forth are reliable, and we see no reason for doubting them, it is proper that Government should extend a helping hand to the stricken farmers of the West and Northwest.

DESPITE the attempts of the Democracy to create the impression through the country that they have altogether the best of the Florida case, a careful reading of the arguments of counsel show that the strength of position is as yet entirely on the Republican side. The Democracy use strong expressions, talk of fraud, and the like, and seem to regard the proceedings of the Democratic Legislature as not to be questioned; but the Republican counsel take the law and logic of the case, and make their points effectively and with clearness and force. Our Republican friends need not be affected with Democratic bluff so far as the arguments before the Electoral Commission are concerned.

SENATOR ELECT, HOAR, of Massachusetts, is determined that no personal considerations shall stand between him and those who supported Mr. BOUTWELL, if candid expressions on his part will prevent. He recently wrote to one of Mr. BOUTWELL'S friends, who had written him on the subject: "I have this moment received your cordial and acceptable letter; I did not need its assurances to be confident that the support of Gov. BOUTWELL was inspired in your mind, and that of other gentlemen, by the highest and purest motives. I supposed, until the surprise of the final vote, that these motives would in the end prevail with a large majority of the Legislature, and cause his return to a position which he has adorned with so much strength, wisdom and integrity. Your expressions of confidence and congratulations, like so many others that have come to me, but increase my sense of the weighty responsibility of the great trust to which the Commonwealth calls me, and with distrust of my own capacity to answer her expectations. Certainly I should be utterly base and unworthy if the low personal consideration that some gentlemen had preferred other persons to me, shall ever influence my action or dwell in my remembrance."

THE LETTERS OPENED.

It was only necessary to bring PICKETT and MADDOX to the test of truth to show what perjured and vicious scamps they were. The letters they guarded so carefully, and which were to prove so destructive to Governor WELLS and the Returning Board, have been opened, and lo! the bottom falls out of the miserable conspiracy between DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, and his two dead-beats. The letters were such as might have been published to the world the day they were written and they would have been taken to simply express the anxiety of the Governor to be protected against the Democratic attempt to bribe away the honest result in Louisiana, and seize the State for TILDEN. The letters are rather evidence of the desperate measures the Democrats were taking, than of anything else. There is not a syllable in them upon which even a suspicion can be based that WELLS wished to be bribed. They are more a request for moral support, and such aid as the President, in the exercise of Executive power, should see his way to confer, in the interest of a pure count. If, with the explanations of MADDOX, that letter would have been interpreted unfavorably to WELLS, in the event of its containing equivocal expressions, it certainly should be accepted fully as open and candid, and as dissipating the lying testimony of MADDOX, when it is proven to contain no such propositions or intimations he declared it did. Thus the outcome of this business, on the showing of the letters, and without as yet a word of testimony from WELLS, is to show that MADDOX, at least, is a perjured scoundrel, a blackmailer and dead-beat. If PICKETT should not be proven to be so deeply involved, he will pass as a foolish tool overimpressed with the importance of his relation to 40,000,000 people.

As to LITTLEFIELD it will be strange if his testimony does not prove to be of a piece with that of PICKETT and MADDOX. His story is that he was drunk when he received his orders; that others were drunk with him. That they refused obedience and he did the work; that the change was made, not in the interest of the general result, but of two local officers,—and then he becomes confused in his account of what was done with the papers. In the meantime it turns out that the result he professes to have been aimed at was not proclaimed, so that the motive he gives for WELLS' alleged order is entirely absurd. We venture his testimony is a bit of revenge, and that he was not smart enough to tell a lie straight enough for the various parts to be consistent. At most, he has thus far shown that while under oath of faithfulness and honesty, he was guilty of dishonesty and fraud, and that he has not been smart enough to serve his employers to good advantage. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD has an unsavory reputation in New York for defending the worst villains in the community, so long as their money held out; and he now seems anxious to make his reputation national by taking the Democratic party for his client, and dead beats for his witnesses.

A NEW CODE.

The new moral code being elaborated by the Democratic party, through its attorney at Washington, the pure and immaculate DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, will hardly need to be inscribed on tables of stone, in attestation of its value and permanency. It is rather novel, even in these days of warped morality. The strong feature of his code is that those who interfere, for a percentage in election matters, are not criminals, but those who prevent the success of their enterprises, by refusing to sell out their consciences for a price. There were PICKETT and MADDOX—the AARON and HUR of FIELD'S new moral code. One of them went to New Orleans, because "he had some sympathy for the people there," and immediately proceeded to act "on broad moral grounds"—so he swears—and so approached WELLS to arrange things, by becoming a commissioner to sell out the vote of the State to TILDEN for $1,000,000, he to have $100,000, not for himself, but for "widows and orphans at the South"—the widows especially. PICKETT acted on higher and broader moral grounds,—he felt on him the weight of 40,000,000 people,—but perish the thought that he ever consulted his own interests. Here were patriots, by their own testimony seeking to sell out a State, yet under the FIELD interpretation they are angels of the new dispensation, while those who refused to sell are criminals, worthy of the jail and dungeon. Ought not the country to immortalize FIELD for his developments in morality?

Then a State Senator approached another member of the Returning Board, with an offer of $200,000 for the vote of the State. Under our old code of morality the offerer of the bribe would have been regarded as deserving of punishment; but under the new code, it is the rejector of the bribe that is the criminal. Says another journal: "The behavior of Mr. FIELD toward Gen. ANDERSON, the member of the Returning Board who allowed himself to be approached in this manner, was very manly and courageous. Mr. FIELD, being himself a man who never permitted a disreputable person to approach him with a retainer, and who would shrink from the thought of receiving money dishonestly obtained, pursued the witness in a way peculiarly his own, showing very clearly that the odium of the transaction belonged to the Republican person who refused the bribe, and not by any means to the Democratic person who offered it. Mr. FIELD is doing excellent service in the cause of political morality. He is gradually but surely establishing the fact that the man who is approached with a bribe and refuses it is a scoundrel. The next step will be to establish that the man who offers a bribe in the interests of reform is a praiseworthy person and a sincere patriot." This is his mission. He is simply following out the instructions of his employer, who is a Reformer,—particularly of the moral code. What was virtue, is to be called vice; honor is to be changed to dishonor; purity into corruption. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, —TWEED'S henchman, apologist and defender is to be high priest of the new dispensation, and all things are to be adjusted to a new basis. How delightful it all will be, and how the country will be pleased with the change. TILDEN, MORRISSEY, and FIELD will be the triumvirate of the new moral code. What a splendid trinity!

MUNICIPAL DEBTS.

In various parts of the country earnest attention is being given to the question of municipal indebtedness, and the best method of meeting and liquidating it. In New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, this indebtedness has been steadily increasing, though no great public works are in progress in those cities. Their current expenses, including interest, amount to more than the sums received from taxation. The result is, that in New York and Chicago it has become a very serious issue what shall be done, as the debt has reached a limit beyond which it cannot be safely extended. In New York it reaches about one-ninth of the taxable value of the property, and in Chicago about the same. In Philadelphia it is less than one-half of this amount, but has been increasing at the rate of about $3,000,000 a year, and the people of that city have taken the alarm. In this city the debt is yet within manageable limits, being less than $14,000,000, and not the large amounts stated by the *Post* and by thoughtless partisans. And this amount includes the bonds issued under the Penn Avenue Act, as well as other forms of indebtedness. Still, it is enough, and we are interested to see it controlled and reduced, as taxation is and must be severely heavy.

The existing theories of reduction turn on the reduction of interest, and the establishing of a Sinking Fund, so that what is now necessarily paid for interest alone may serve to pay the entire debt. Of course, this plan includes the prevention of any increase of indebtedness by raising sufficient revenues to pay current expenses and interest. Under these general plans are included two subsidiary ideas: 1. The limitation of the current expenses of the city. We have held that our annual expenses should be reduced one hundred thousand dollars, and are persuaded this can be done. Mr. HARPER, of the Central Board, has prepared a bill which proposes to save nearly $50,000 in our school expenses, while maintaining the same standard of efficiency in our ward schools. In our opinion, the new plan, besides the saving it will effect, will give us greater efficiency of instruction in the schools, and we hope his bill, if it is as represented to be, will pass. The principals in our ward schools now, exercise little more than supervisory control,—and one man can exert this influence over four schools, and be thoroughly effective. We need a commission, made up of our best business men, to thoroughly inspect every department of the city government, and lop off useless officials, and regulate compensation, so that it shall be fairly distributed. We are thoroughly and profoundly satisfied, that could such a movement be properly inaugurated, and our best citizens selected,—not the self-seeking gentry who are putting themselves at the head of every movement,—we could, through the enactment of proper laws, save in our current expenses $100,000, and have a more efficient city government. But if anything is done, it must be done soon.

2. The other method of relief is to have the rate of interest on our debt reduced. We do not speak with absolute accuracy, but judge we are close to the mark when we say that our indebtedness,—including that on school buildings will average about 7 per cent. interest. That of New York averages 6¾ per cent. This ought to be reduced to 5 per cent. The saving thus effected, would amount to $280,000,—and with the saving in current expenses added, we will have $380,000 as the amount that can be applied to a sinking fund, as against the principal of our debt, provided we continue to raise as much annually as we are now compelled to do. This, in about twenty-five years, with its accumulations would pay our debt. If we do not choose to pay so soon, we need raise so much less annually, which will be an immediate relief in the matter of taxation.

The principal question, just now, is how shall this change from a high to a low rate of interest be brought about? Two plans have been brought forward. In New York a general law is pending in the Legislature, authorizing cities to issue new bonds at a low rate of interest to redeem all bonds now outstanding. The rate is, if we are not mistaken, five per cent. This leaves each city to manage its own indebtedness, as heretofore, and simply authorizes it to issue low rate bonds, thus funding its entire debt at five per cent. interest. In the Illinois Legislature another plan has been brought forward, which we think much better of. It is for the State to take charge of all municipal indebtedness, in so far as to become endorser on municipal bonds, thus loaning the credit of the State to that of the cities, and thus securing the lowest rate of interest possible. Under this plan, money can be had at five, and possibly at four and one-half per cent. The State Treasurer, under this arrangement, becomes the mere disbursing agent, the several municipalities being charged with their indebtedness on his books, and then required to furnish him the necessary amount to pay interest and to meet the demands of the Sinking Fund. He thus becomes the disbursing agent of the cities. With a single amendment, this plan strikes us with great force. We could have cities, under this arrangement, absolutely prohibited, by amendment to the Constitution from contracting new indebtedness. This will be our only safeguard. Had our people been compelled to pay as they go, we would never have had water works costing millions of money, with an experimental engine, which, if worth anything, has power enough to supply a city of the size of London with water. We have absolutely run wild in improvements,—because we did not have to pay as we go, and the time has come to provide for the payment of our debts, and for putting an effectual stop to the contracting of new debts. And in our view, the Illinois plan is the best.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Gounod has sold his new opera for $20,000.

—Only one ex-Confederate is on the Commission.

—The ex-Queen of Naples is spending the winter in England.

—Sir Walter Scott's House, 25 George's Square, Edinburgh, has been sold for £2,752.

—W. J. Howard, Esq., Solicitor General of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, is in Florida.

—The small towns in France are already preparing with avidity their goods for the Paris Exhibition.

—Ben. Butler was elected to stir up Ben. Hill, and now he can do nothing but tell Hoar how to do it.

—The question is "Who invented the Christiancy baby?" The Rochester *Democrat* favors a compromise.

—Alex. H. Stephens sits propped up in bed, listening, with twinkling eyes, to the obituaries read by his clerk.

—Mem. for the Fourth of July speech: Once more the ship of State is making her regular trips like a ferry boat. Long may she glide.

—Verdi, the composer, has given $10,000 to Bussetto, the place of his birth, to educate gifted young musical artists of that town.

—The Chicago *Tribune* says: "In point of intellectual ability, learning, experience and personal character, the Electoral Tribunal has never been equaled by any court of equal numbers ever assembled in the United States."

—A Chicago man who was detected in an attempt to conceal a deep excavation in his front yard by a thin covering of lath and snow, finally admitted that he was building an Ashtabula bridge for his mother-in-law.

—Benjamin Disraeli and Jules Simon, Prime Ministers, respectively of England and France, are both Jews, and were born on the same day of the month, the last day of the year; but the former was born nine years before the latter.

—Justice Clifford had to remind the political and highly imaginative David Dudley Field that modesty is as becoming in great lawyers as in women. Mr. Field seems to be under the impression that he is judge advocate and jury all in one.

—I know Governor Hayes very well. He is a modest and able man—too amiable, I should think, for President. Like many of those amiable men, he is also very brave.—[Sunset Cox. May we intrude the additional remark that Hayes is not a humorist.

—Abram Hewitt and his brother went through Columbia College on the co-operative plan. The brother earned enough money to support them both; Abram attended the College classes during the day, and at night imparted to his brother what he had learned.

—Queen Victoria has requested Lord Baltimore, long the treasurer of her Majesty's household, to resign his post. Two ladies, one of them his wife and one of them the wife of another person, are understood to have something to do with this decisive step of her Majesty's.

—Courtesy can be carried too far, as was the case with the Oil City lad, who, bowing himself backward out of a house, fell off the steps, struck on his head and shoulders on the walk, and shot over the icy surface to the gate with the speed of a coasting sled. The lady offered to have his coat mended, but they had to split his plug hat open before it could be got off.

—The scarlet fever epidemic in Chicago has become so severe that the Commissioner of Health has been compelled to issue an order instructing the practicing physicians of the city to report to the Board of Health all new cases of the disease. The physicians have been trying to agree upon some general plan for ridding the city of the deadly disease, but thus far without effect.

—Mr. Field, the great New York lawyer, from whose big fees it is said Tweed ran away and not from prison, is what may be called a speaker of the Wendell Phillips and George William Curtis school, soft and persuasive in tone and rich and Oriental in imagery, but, "they say" who are judges, that he lacks their coherence of thought in argument and sharpness of outline in statement. "No more directness of aim than a blunderbuss," is one of the more unfavorable criticisms on his hour's speech.

—It is to be feared that Gov. "Blue Jeans" Williams, of Indiana, in his desire to vindicate his claims as a society man to an astonished world, is demoralizing the Legislature by his hops and receptions, with ginger bread and ice cream thrown in. The Governor should keep steadily in mind the fact that the people have sent their representatives to the Capital to work for them, and that if their working capacity is impaired by indulgence in unaccustomed ices and quarter sections of a kind of cake that has a malicious tendency to swell in the stomach, the fearful responsibility will rest upon him.

—The Hon. William A. Wheeler, Vice President-elect, played a practical joke on a reporter the other day, and a recount has been demanded. The reporter approached Mr. Wheeler at Zanesville, O., and respectfully declared his intentions. Mr. Wheeler commenced: "How long have you been in the business?" How do you like the profession?" "How many inhabitants in Zanesville?" "What is the circulation of your paper?" and so plied the reporter with questions until the train moved off. The reporter was flattered at the interest the Vice President elect took in his affairs, but he wants all reports as to the interview thrown out on the account of intimidation.

THE COURT RECORD.

Proceedings in the Several Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.

The U. S. District Court was not in session yesterday, Judge Ketcham being absent from the city.

W. L. Berg, of Butler county, yesterday filed a petition in the U. S. District Court for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy.

Common Pleas No. 1.

JUDGES STERRETT AND COLLIER.

Edmundson vs. Penney, action on a contract. On trial.

Irwin in trust vs. John A. McKee, rule to open judgment and allow garnishee to defend.

Commonwealth ex rel., vs. Casper Negley, rule to show cause why petition for inquisition should not be quashed.

W. J. Alexander et al., vs. M. B. Brown, bill amended and service ordered.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Jones vs. Point Bridge Co.
Trauerman vs. Brewers' Fire Insurance Company.
Same vs. National Insurance Co.
Same vs. Humboldt Fire Insurance Co.
Same vs. Teutonia Insurance Co.
Lloyd vs. Seibeneck.
Chettle vs Olnhausen.
Maley vs Castle Shannon R. R. Co.
Hahn vs. Good.
Ihmsen vs. Ledlie.
Biggert vs. City of Pittsburgh.
Park Savings Bank vs. Burchfield.
Rigdon et al. vs. Hanlon.
Campbell vs. Erdner.
Vick et al. vs. The Hildise Bund.
The Howe Machine Co. vs. Fuller.

Common Pleas No. 2.

JUDGES KIRKPATRICK AND WHITE.

S. F. Duncan vs. Ralya & Robinson; action to recover on a contract. On trial.

P. C. Shields & Co. vs. William Bowers et al.; sci fa on mechanic's lien. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Walker vs. Anderson.
City of Pittsburgh vs. Patterson.
Hare vs. Darlington.
Martin vs. P. R. R. Co.
Vandegrift et al. vs. Lighthill heirs.
Patterson et ux. vs. Patterson et al.
Snyder vs. Heath.
Estep vs. Clemmens & Co.
Hornish et al. vs. Duff et ux.
Cluley vs. Phillips.
Nolte vs. German B. & L. Association.
Faughner vs. Dilworth.
Billib et ux. vs. Castle Shannon Railroad Co;

Criminal Court.

JUDGE STOWE.

Commonwealth vs. Christ Keisling, indicted for malicious mischief, on oath of M. Frederick, for tearing down a flag at Mansfield during the political campaign last fall, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. M. Douds, indicted for assault and battery, on oath of George Luther, and Commonwealth vs. George Luther, indicted for assault and battery, on oath of M. Douds, cross suits, the jury returned a verdict of guilty in each case.

Commonwealth vs. Lewis Haney, indicted for misdemeanor in office, on oath of Martin Manis, on trial.

Commonwealth vs. John Gherst, indicted for larceny, previously reported, the jury is out.

Commonwealth vs. William Emory, indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods, on oath of William Bowden. Defendant plead guilty to the latter count.

Commonwealth vs. John Straub, indicted for assault and battery, on oath of Augustus Wenter. Verdict of guilty.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs.

J. H. Alfree,
W. W. Phillips,
James Quinn et al.,
R. M. Elliott,
H. Kimball,
William Thompson,
George Hartle,
John Kelly,
R. Thompson,
L. S. Hibbs,
C. C. Martin,
John Schultz (2),
Hiram Kimball,
G. Reynolds,
M. Krall,
Pat. Dougherty,
John Roleman,
M. Koch,
Jas. Fleming,
J. N. Straub,
Anton Branner.

Legal Notes.

IN the Criminal Court yesterday in the cases of the Commonwealth vs. Wm. S. Evans and Sanford Coulson, indicted for perjury on oath of W. J. Kountz and Major W. D. Spiking, two cases, a *nolle pros* was entered in each case, the prosecutors paying the costs.

MICHAEL HALL yesterday filed an answer to the declaration in the suit brought against him by his wife to recover on the bonds given conditioned for his compliance with the order of Court to pay her $8 00 per week. He says he is willing to pay so far as he is able, but that he only makes $7 per week.

IN the case of the German National Bank of Pittsburgh vs. B. Dorrington, an action to recover on a promissory note on which defendant was second endorser, the rule for judgment for want of sufficient affidavit of defense was made absolute and judgment entered for $1,937.00. Opinion by Ewing, P. J.

UNCONSCIOUS EDUCATION.

The Great Value of Careful Home Training.

A few evenings ago a little party of children were gathered in a pleasant parlor to look at some "views" exhibited with the use of a fine magic lantern. Among the pictures thrown upon the canvass were some very ordinary ones, entirely devoid of artistic beauty. All the children but one were, in spite of their quality, delighted with all the pictures, and applauded all with remarkable impartiality. There was one, a little girl of but four years, who, after a few of the poorer pictures had been shown, cried out, "I don't want to see any more of those horrid things." Curious to know why she was more discriminating than her fellows, we found upon inquiry, that she had been trained in a home where an abundance of the best pictures adorned the walls, her own playroom having a profusion of them. Insensibly her eye had been trained to fine perceptions of artistic beauty, and the pictures which pleased other children offended her good taste.

It is almost impossible to estimate the importance of this unconscious training of the eye, even among the youngest. The incident we have related shows how much is possible from the art education which has been introduced into our common schools. There has been much opposition on the ground of the uselessness of this among the younger scholars. But it is far from useless. Right impressions can be made far earlier than we imagine, and with this training, begun very early, we shall find the development of a generation out of which better mechanics and artists will come than can possibly be obtained without it.

Married on Her Death-Bed.

Miss Emma L. Kreglo, daughter of our well known fellow-citizen, David Kreglo, residing at 85 North Delaware street, was married yesterday at 11 o'clock to Mr. John E. Hough, Rev. E. B. Mason officiating. The circumstances attending this wedding occasion were peculiarly sad and affecting. Miss Kreglo has been for some weeks lying very low with typhoid fever, and for the past few days there has seemed scarcely a possibility of her recovery. Before her sickness her wedding day had been appointed, and yesterday, surrounded only by her family, she gave her hand to him whom she had chosen to walk with through life. It was a sad and yet beautiful scene; and, although her recovery seems almost impossible, her friends may cherish the hope that there may be many years of happy wedded life awaiting her.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Brother Gardner is Prepared.

Seventeen colored men leaned up against the south wall of the Central Market yesterday in a row, and by and by one of them remarked:

"Well, now, dis is curus weather. Pears like I could hear de buds starting outen de trees. Will Brudder Gardner please 'splain wat sort ob weather is gwine to prevail aroun' heah in 'bout a week?"

"Gemlen," replied the aged man as he walked down the line, "de best way is to be on bof sides ob de question, an' den you is ready for de main emergency. Before I left home dis noon I tole de ole woman to git out my white vest an' linen cote an' put all de buttons back on. Den when I got down town I contracted for de use of fo' thermometers and six snow shovels, an' I'ze puffickly willin' to let de weather blossom out or freeze up. Dere's nuffin like takin' time by the padlock."

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz, Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MILNOR. Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

MY WIFE
Insists on using only B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap.

A MODEL MAIDEN.

'Tis not alone that she is fair,
And hath a wealth of golden hair;
'Tis not that she can play and sing,
To charm a critic or a king;
'Tis not that she is gentle, kind,
And wears no chignon huge behind,
Nor high-heeled boot, nor corset laced,
To show her slenderness of waist;
'Tis not that she can talk with ease
On well-nigh any theme you please,
'Tis not that she can row and ride,
And do a dozen things beside:—
The reasons why I love Miss Brown
Are that she never wears a frown,
Ne'er sulks, or pouts, or mopes, or frets,
Or fusses about "styles" or "sets;"
Ne'er nurses lapdogs by the fire,
Nor bids her friends their charms admire;
By bonnets does not bound her talk,
And is not indisposed to walk;
Ne'er bullies her small brothers, nor
Esteems their childish games a bore;
With pigments ne'er her cheek defiles,
Nor practices coquettish wiles;
Needs not a maid to pack her things;
Nor plagues papa for diamond rings;
On biscuits is content to lunch;
Loves Shakspeare, Milton, Pope and *Punch*.
Ne'er descends to vulgar slang,
And ne'er was known the door to bang!
—*Punch.*

A Sensation in Church.

There was a sudden sensation in an Oakland church on a late Sunday. It appears that a young lady member of the choir became so anxious to examine a certain exasperatingly pretty bonnet in a pew back under the organ loft, that she lost her balance, and turned a somersault down upon the unsuspecting congregation. The minister had only reached "tenthly," when he was shocked by a dissolving view of striped stockings; and the millionaire underneath had just selected his smallest coin for the heathen, when a pair of two-inch heels took him in the back of the neck like the fast dying lick of a pile-driver. When the dust cleared away the church was found to be empty, and since then the flock have meekly, but firmly, informed the vestry that unless the choir is fenced in, or a net stretched over the heads of the congregation, as required by law, they will stay away from the sanctuary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Register's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the following accounts of Executors, Administrators and Guardians have been duly examined and passed in the Register's office, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court for confirmation and allowance, on Monday, March 5th, 1877:

No. 1. Final account of Thomas H. Lane, Guardian of Willis E. D. Duff, now Willis E. D. Ballan; filed November 11, 1876.

No. 2. Final account of J. H. Baldwin, Guardian of John J. Meuer; filed November 11, 1876.

No. 3. Final account of George N. Armstrong and Edward B. Armstrong, Executors of William Armstrong, deceased; filed November 13, 1876.

No. 4. Final account of John B. Eyth, Administrator of Hannah Hald, deceased; filed November 15, 1876.

No. 5. Account of William C. Macrum, Administrator of estate of John Lindsay, deceased; filed November 17, 1876.

No. 6. Final account of Emil Pfeifer, Administrator of the estate of J. G. Mansz, deceased; filed November 18, 1876.

No. 7. Final account of James Kennedy, Executor of George Kennedy, deceased; filed November 18, 7876.

No. 8. Account of Francis Beam, Executor of the estate of Margaret Stilley deceased; filed November 18, 1876.

No. 9. Account of A. Ammon, Guardian of Catherine E. and Mary E. Gross, minor children of John Gross, deceased; filed November 18, 1876.

No. 10. Final account of Thomas Jamison, Administrator of Andrew McCandless, deceased; filed November 20, 1876.

No. 11. Final account of James Beck, Administrator of Mary Ann Beck, deceased; filed November 20, 1876.

No. 12. Account of Mary Dawson, Administratrix of James Dawson, deceased; filed November 24, 1876.

No. 13. Final account of Michael Bauman, Administrator d. b. n. of William Auth, deceased; filed November 24, 1876.

No. 14. Final account of Wm. H. Stewart, deceased, Guardian of minor children of Joseph Ralston, deceased, filed by the Administrators of Wm. H. Stewart, deceased; filed November 25, 1876.

No. 15. Final account of Daniel T. Johnston, Administrator of Simeon Bulford, deceased; filed November 27, 1876.

No. 16. Final account of Philip Hoerr, Administrator d. b. n. of Frank Stauche, deceased; filed November 27, 1876.

No. 17. First and partial account of William H. H. Riley and Samuel Morrow, Executors of the estate of William Morrow, deceased; filed November 28, 1876.

No. 18. Second account of Jane Lutton, James T. Lutton and Albert Lutton, Administrators c. t. a. of Benjamin Lutton, deceased; filed December 2, 1876.

No. 19. Final account of Elizabetha Steinhauer, Executrix of Henry Steinhauer, deceased; filed December 4, 1876.

No. 20. Account of Jacob Luffy, Administrator of Hugo Schilling, deceased; filed December 4, 1876.

No. 21. Final account of John P. Wacker and Maria Fass, Administrators of the estate of Gottlieb Fass, deceased; filed December 4, 1876.

No. 22. Final account of Thomas Morrow, surviving Executor of Thomas Morrow, deceased; filed December 6, 1876.

No. 23. Partial account of A. W. Bedell and William Bedell, Administrators of the estate of Andrew Bedell, Sr., deceased; filed December 6, 1877.

No. 24. Final account of Elizabeth Marshall and William Marshall, Executors of the estate of George Marshall, deceased; filed December 6, 1876.

No. 25. Final account of H. B. Sinclair, Administrator of the estate of John Whigham, deceased; filed December 8, 1876.

No. 26. Partial account of John P. Heisel, Executor of the estate of Margaret Lory, deceased; filed December 9, 1876.

No. 27. Final account of James Westermair, Guardian of Albert R. Price, minor child of Wm. G. and Mary Price, deceased; filed December 9, 1876.

No. 28. First account of John Meinert and Michael Claus, Executors of Peter Meinert, deceased; filed December 9, 1876.

No. 29. Third account of Mrs. Sarah Rowan, Executrix of Charles Rowan, deceased; filed December 11, 1876.

No. 30. Final account of John R. Sutton, Guardian of George Sutton, minor son of Joseph Sutton, deceased; filed December 12, 1876.

No. 31. Final account of Bernhard Weiker, Executor of the estate of John C. Arnsberg, deceased; filed December 12, 1876.

No. 32. Final account of Charles Hunkele, Administrator of the estate of Frank Nebel, deceased; filed December 13, 1876.

No. 33. Final account of Robert McKnight, Administrator of the estate of Ebenezer D. Harding, deceased; filed December 13, 1876.

No. 34. Final account of Jacob Beckert, Guardian of Anna Heckendorn; filed December 16, 1876.

No. 35. Partial account of W. D. Moore and James P. Spear, Executor of John D. Robinson, deceased; filed December 19, 1876.

No. 36. Final account of George R. Robertson, Administrator of Mary R. Robertson, deceased; filed December 19, 1876.

No. 37. Final account of George Uetz, Executor of Christiana B. Uetz, deceased; filed December 21, 1876.

No. 38. Final account of R. H. Negley, Guardian of Lena Strothoff; filed December 22, 1876.

No. 39. Final account of Alfred Slack, Administrator of Frank Peak, deceased; filed December 27, 1876.

No. 40. Final account of Olive N. Brown, Executrix of the estate of Susan Winebiddle, dec'd; filed December 29, 1876.

No. 41. Final account of John F. Scheedel, Administrator of John M. Scheedel, dec'd; filed February 29, 1876.

No. 42. Final account of William Victory, Administrator of John Victory, dec'd; filed December 29, 1876.

No. 43. Final account of George Snyder, Administrator of Agnes Snyder, dec'd; filed December 29, 1876.

No. 44. Final account of Susanna P. Swoope, Executrix of the estate of H. B. Swoope, dec'd; filed December 30, 1876.

No. 45. First account of Wm. Frew, Administrator of the estate of James McCully, dec'd; filed January 2, 1877.

No. 46. Final account of Sophia Lammer, Executrix of Jacob Behringer, dec'd; filed January 4, 1877.

No. 47. Final account of Philip Hoerr, Executor of the estate of Charles Kuester, dec'd; filed January 5, 1877.

No. 48. Final account of Philip Hoerr, Administrator of the estate of Fredericka Foucht, dec'd; filed January 5, 1877.

No. 49. Final account of D. H. Cunningham, Administrator c. t. a. of John Cunningham, dec'd; filed January 5, 1877.

No. 50. Partial account of Walter Chess and G. R. Lauman, Administrators of the estate of David Chess, deceased; filed January 5, 1877.

No. 51. Final account of John Wiesekel, Administrator of the estate of Conrad Geinzer, deceased; filed January 6, 1877.

No. 52. Final account of James Hehrley, Administrator of the estate of Mary Hehrley, deceased; filed January 6, 1877.

No. 53. Final account of John Weisekel, Administrator of the estate of Sophia Geinzer, deceased; filed January 6, 1877.

No. 54. Final account of R. D. Briggs, Administrator of Viola J. Whigham, deceased; filed January 10, 1877.

No. 55. First account of Graham Scott, Executor of the estate of Margaret Giffin, deceased; filed January 10, 1877.

No. 56. Final account of George K. Stevenson, Executor of the will of Julia Richardson, deceased; filed January 11, 1877.

No. 57. Final account of Robert Arthurs, Guardian of Annie Fackiner, minor child of J. D. Fackiner, deceased; filed January 12, 1877.

No. 58. Final account of R. M. Erwin and Ann McDonald, Executors of Rebecca Hill, deceased; filed January 13, 1877.

No. 59. Final account of Samuel Martin, Guardian of Benjamin F. Haven, son of Wm. S. Haven, deceased; filed January 15, 1877.

No. 60. Final account of B. A. Hartman, Guardian of Mary Beyer; filed January 17, 1877.

No. 61. Final account of Jerome Baum, Guardian of Jacob Hetzell, William Hetzell and Charles Hetzell, minor children of Jacob Hetzell, deceased; filed January 17, 1877.

No. 62. Final account of Patrick McAffee, Administrator of James McAffee, deceased; filed January 18, 1877.

No. 63. Final account of John F. Sabita, Guardian of John Gerster; filed January 18, 1877.

No. 64. Final account of John Davidson, Administrator of the estate of Eliza Arnold, deceased; filed January 19, 1877.

No. 65. Final account of Andrew McClure, Administrator of Alexander R. McClure, deceased; filed January 20, 1877.

No. 66. Third and final account of J. H. Hespenheide, Guardian of Sophia Amos and Wm. Lohmeyer, minor children of Henry Lohmeyer, dec'd.; filed January 20, 1877.

No. 67. Final account of Wm. Bond and Julian Maddocks, Executors of Thomas H. Golding, deceased; filed January 20, 1877.

No. 68. Final account of Maria Moon, Administratrix of Peter Neff, deceased; filed December 12, 1876.

No. 69. Final account of Samuel Hibbler, Guardian of Alexander Berryhill; filed January 22, 1877.

No. 70. Final account of Samuel Hibler, Guardian of Albert Berryhill; filed January 22, 1877.

No. 71. Final account of Susannah Reinehr, Administratrix of Henry Reinehr, deceased; filed January 22, 1877.

No. 72. Account of John R. Niebaum, Guardian of Anna Margretta Meyer; filed January 22, 1877.

No. 73. Final account of Casper Simon, Guardian of Catharine D. Young, minor child of Lewis C. Young, deceased; filed January 22, 1877.

No. 74. Final account of C. S. Fetterman, Esq., Guardian of Emmett Hamilton; filed January 23, 1877.

No. 75. Partial account of Samuel George, Acting Executor of Daniel Spears, deceased; filed January 24, 1877.

No. 76. First and partial account of George H. Moore, Acting Administrator of A. A. Moore, deceased; filed January 24, 1877.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1877. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31. 1877.

WILLIAM SEMPLE, NOS. 165, 167 AND 169 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY, PA.,

OFFERS

New Goods, New Attractions and Extra Good Bargains

IN THE FOLLOWING:

We take special pleasure in inviting the attention of purchasers to a new and complete line of

BLACK CASHMERES

We have just opened in all the different and various qualities, lowest to finest grades in Wool, all-Wool and Silk Warp, and offered at quite a reduction in prices from former goods.

BLACK DRESS SILKS.

And to another opening to-day of Black and Colored Dress Silks, offered at prices making them Special Good Bargains.

The previous line of these goods having been so highly appreciated and proven such a success, we are pleased to announce in our New Silks if anything still better value.

NEW SUITINGS, &C.

We have the following additional bargains now on our counters which are all New Goods lately opened:

At 10c, Plain and Plaid Knickerbocker Suitings.
At 8½ and 10c, new Poplin and Wool Plaid Suitings.

AT 12 1-2 CENTS.

New styles fresh Dress Goods.
At 22 and 28c, new Basket Suitings, formerly 37½ and 60c.
At 15c, Wool Striped Oversuitings.

SERGES AND BROCADES.

Also a new line opened to-day, in Single and Double Serges, All-Wool Striped Sateens, All-Wool Striped Brocades, Striped and Plain Cashmere Suitings, together with new novelties in French, English and American Dress Fabrics of new designs at extremely

LOW PRICES.

Extra good bargains in Black Alpacas and Mohairs of new and superior makes.

NEW GOODS ARRIVING DAILY.

Opening to-day, a new and large assortment of Ladies', Misses', Children's, Gents' and Boys'

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS,

Slippers, Gum and Arctic Overshoes, in all grades and styles at much less than usual prices.

New and choice assortment of

WHITE GOODS

Of all kinds. Corded White P. K.'s from 11c up, and all at very lowest prices.

New Cloaks added daily to our stock, so that each garment is new and fresh and in latest seasonable styles and all marked unusually low.

We are just in receipt of a large and new line of WHITE

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR,

&c., consisting of plain, tucked and embroidered Skirts, plain, tucked and embroidered Waists, plain, tucked and embroidered Chemises, plain, tucked and embroidered Pants, plain, tucked and embroidered Night Dresses, plain, tucked and embroidered.

INFANTS' ROBES.

Plain, tucked and embroidered Short Dresses, made in the best possible manner, of the best qualities of Muslins in great variety and at prices rather lower than usual.

SUITS AND COSTUMES.

Ladies' Black and Colored Suits.
Ladies' Overdresses and Costumes.
New and Fashionable Shawls.

BLANKETS, QUILTS, &C.

New and fresh White and Colored Blankets, Comforts, Coverlets, Quilts, &c., at very low prices. Gents' Ready-made Clothing in latest styles at reduced prices.

FRESH & COMPLETE STOCK.

We have received and opened to day the following additional Bargains to those we have been lately offering:

NAPKINS.

At 50 and 60c per dozen, a line of large Linen Table Napkins, very slightly imperfect.

IRISH LINENS.

Another lot of fine Irish Linens, short lengths, offered at fully 50 per cent. less than real value, in lengths of from one-half a yard to four yards.

CALICOS, CHINTZES.

Also new Shirting and Fancy Calicos, new fancy Percales and Chintzes, new fancy Cretonnes, &c.
At 6¼c, yard wide Dark Chintzes.
At 5 and 6¼c, best makes Fast Colored Calicos.

SHIRTINGS.

At 10c, 4-4 "FRUIT OF THE LOOM" SHIRTING MUSLINS.

BARGAINS.

Despite the advance in Shirtings and Cotton Goods, being amply prepared, we still, and will continue to offer all the good bargains to be found on our counters lately.

DRESS SHIRTS.

Particular attention is requested to the unusual good bargains to be had in Unlaundried and Dress Shirts.

SHIRT FRONTS.

At 75c, the "Progress" Shirts, two in one, worth $2.00, and all numbers in Shirt Fronts, of our own manufacture, at unusually low prices, value being unexcelled anywhere.

HOSIERY, TIES, &C.

New Plain and Fancy Hosiery, Gents' Ties, Bows, Handkerchiefs, &c.

QUEENSWARE.

Glass, China and Queensware at much less than usual prices.

We have placed in stock to-day a complete and new line of TORCHON and

SMYRNA LACES,

In new designs and patterns, at specially low prices.

NOVELTIES.

Received to-day, a choice selection of novelties in Ladies' Lace, Silk and Net Ties, Ladies' Silk Knitted and Chenille Fringed Neckties, in all the newest and most delicate tints and shades, at very low prices.

NECKWEAR.

New line of Neck Ruchings and Ruffles, Collars, Cuffs and Fancy sets, Mourning, White and Fancy Handkerchiefs, at low prices.

EDGINGS, INSERTINGS.

An elegant assortment of Hamburg Edgings and Inserting and Cut Edge Embroideries, new designs, special good value.

Also the following

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

At 3 and 5c, Stamped P. K. Bibs, formerly 12½ and 18¾c.
At 12½c, Stamped P. K. Toilet Sets, formerly 50c.
At 5c, fine Hemmed Handkerchiefs for Ladies.
At 12½c up, White and Colored Aprons.
At 18¾c, Children's all-Linen Colored Aprons.
At 37½c up, fine Applique Lace Tidies, formerly 75c up.

NECKTIES.

At 12½c, real Silk Windsor Neckties.
At 12½c, a few Green, wide all-Silk Brocade Ties.
At 5 and 10c, a few Best Wool Felt Hats, worth 75c.
At 75c, Roman Sash Ribbons, worth $1.50.
At 25c, a few Blue Embroidered End Ties, worth $1.00.

FLOWERS.

New assortment of Flowers.

TRIMMING SILKS.

All shades Trimming Silks. Special bargains in this department.

Each of our Departments is at present unusually attractive, with New Novelties arriving daily.

No. 77. Account of John Schultz, Guardian of Elizabeth Kranzlien; filed January 24, 1877.

No. 78. Account of Thomas M. Verner, Administrator of Samuel Verner, deceased; filed January 24, 1877.

No. 79. Final account of A. Pillow, Executor of the estate of Nancy Thompson, deceased; filed January 24, 1877.

No. 80. Account of Wm. C. King, Administrator of the estate of D. C. King, deceased; filed January 25, 1877.

No. 81. Final account of John Harrison, Executor of the last will, &c., of Elizabeth Kuhn, deceased; filed January 25, 1877.

No. 82. Second and partial account of A. H. Miller and Wm. B. Hays, Jr., Executors of the estate of Wm. B. Hays, deceased; filed January 25, 1877.

No. 83. Final account of J. F. Schuchman, Administrator of John A. Schuchman, deceased; filed January 25, 1877.

No. 84. Final account of Hon. Thomas Ewing, Guardian of the estate of Wm. C. McElheny; filed January 26, 1877.

No. 85. Final account of Alexander Spear, deceased, Guardian of Adda L. Young and John F. Young, filed by the Administratrix of Alexander Spear, deceased; filed January 26, 1877.

No. 86. Final account of John S. Willock, Guardian of Sarah Louisa Hays; filed January 27, 1877.

No. 87. Final account of Sarah Giles, Administratrix of Wm. P. Giles, deceased; filed January 27, 1877.

No. 88. Final account of John Kretzler, Executor of the last will of George N. Grodel, deceased; filed January 27, 1877.

No. 89. Final account of John F. Ronig and Dennis Breen, Administrators of Kate Hanly, deceased; filed January 27, 1877.

No. 90. Account of J. C. Cox, Executor of the estate of Margaret Coyne, dec'd; filed January 29, 1877.

No. 91. Final account of Ludwig Zoerb, Administrator c. t. a. of Wm. Miller, dec'd; filed January 29, 1877.

No. 92. Final account of John H. McElroy, Administrator of Robert Miller, deceased; filed January 29, 1877.

No. 93. Final account of Mary Stoebe, Administratrix of August Stoebe, deceased; filed January 30, 1877.

No. 94. Final account of Peter Stine and Jacob Heck, Administrators of Catharine Miller, dec'd; filed January 31, 1877.

No. 95. Final account of John H. McClurg, Guardian of William McClurg, minor child of William A. McClurg, deceased; filed January 31, 1877.

No. 96. Final account of John Anderson, dec'd, Guardian of the minor children of Robert Anderson, dec'd, filed by Administrator of said Guardian; filed January 31, 1877.

No. 97. Final account of Henry M. Atwood and Moses Atwood, Executors of estate of Frederick L. Atwood, dec'd; filed January 31, 1877.

No. 98. Final account of James Glenn, Acting Executor of the estate of Wm. Glenn, dec'd; filed January 31, 1877.

No. 99. Final account of Thomas Donnelly, Administrator of Joseph Crawford, dec'd; filed January 31, 1877.

No. 100. Final account of James A. Ross, Administrator of the estate of John L. Miller, deceased; filed January 31, 1877.

No. 101. Final account of Mary Ann Connolly, Administratrix of John Connolly, deceased; filed January 31, 1877.

No. 102. Partial account of Amelia L. McIlwaine, Administratrix of A. McIlwaine, deceased; filed January 31, 1877.

No. 103. Account of Charles Atwell, Executor of the estate of Margery McCleary, deceased; filed December 30, 1876.

No. 104. Account of Henry Forsyth, Executor of the estate of Wm. H. Forsyth, deceased; filed February 1, 1877.

No. 105. First account of Mary J. Bown, Administratrix of David E. Bown, deceased; filed February 1, 1877.

No. 106. Final account of Wm. Flinn, Guardian of Margaret Flinn, minor child of John Flinn, deceased; filed February 1, 1877.

No. 107. Second account of Simon Merkel, Executor of the estate of George Krugh, deceased; filed February 2, 1877.

No. 108. Final account of Elizabeth S. Crane, Trustee of Arthur and Laura E. Hubbard; filed December 20, 1876.

No. 109. Final account of Susan Flynn, Administratrix of the estate of James Flynn, deceased; filed February 2, 1877.

No. 110. Final account of T. D. Casey, Executor of the estate of Elizabeth Dunn, deceased; filed February 2, 1877.

No. 111. Final account of William Vandevort, Administrator of the estate of John Robertson, Jr., deceased; filed February 3, 1877.

No. 112. Final account of Amelia M. Miller, Administratrix of John A. Miller, deceased; filed February 3, 1877.

No. 113. Account of M. Hanrahan, Administrator of Patrick Donnelly, deceased; filed February 3, 1877.

No. 114. Final account of Wm. T. Dunn, Guardian of Catharine Irwin, minor child of Wm. Irwin, deceased; filed February 3, 1877.

No. 115. Final account of M. D. Wellman, Jr., Administrator of Julia F. Wellman, deceased; filed February 3, 1877.

No. 116. Final account of Rev. P. Hughes, Administrator of the estate of Rosanna Reilly, deceased; filed February 3, 1877.

No. 117. Account of David McLean, Administrator of the estate of Donald Campbell, deceased; filed February 3, 1877.

No. 118. Final account of Rev. P. Hughes, Executor of the estate of Bella M. Condon, deceased; filed February 3, 1877.

No. 119. Final account of Ralph Bagaley, Administrator of Rebecca Prescott, deceased; filed February 3, 1877.

No. 120. Final account of Alex. H. Miller and Alex. M. Black, Administrators of the estate of George Black, deceased; filed February 3, 1877.

No. 121. Second and partial account of R. J. McClure, Executor of the estate of John Crawford, deceased; filed February 3, 1877.

No. 122. First separate account of Alexander Bates, acting Executor of the estate of Dr. John C. Murray, deceased; filed, February 3, 1877.

No. 123. First account of Henry R. Chalfant, Executor of Jane Montgomery, deceased; filed February 3, 1877.

No. 124. First and final account of Matilda Nixon, Executrix of Wm. J. Nixon, deceased; filed February 3, 1877.

JOSEPH H. GRAY,
REGISTER.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 5, 1876.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss.
In the Orphans' Court.
{L. S.}

AUDIT NOTICE.

CREDITORS, HEIRS, ACCOUNTANTS,

And all other persons interested are hereby notified that at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Pittsburgh, in and for said county, commencing MONDAY, March 19, A. D. 1877, the foregoing accounts will be taken up, audited and distributions made according to law, at which time and place you are hereby directed to appear, and make proof of your claims, &c.

JOSEPH H. GRAY,
Register and Ex-officio Clerk of Orphans' Court.

ALLCOCK'S
POROUS PLASTERS.

Ask for ALLCOCK'S, and obtain them and so avoid miserable IMITATIONS.

B. BRANDRETH, Pres't,
d48 Office, 294 Canal St., New York.

GLASS SHADES
FOR WAX WORK, &C.
Prices greatly reduced.
J. P. SMITH, SON & CO.
189 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL
(FORMERLY HARE'S HOTEL,)
No. 133 Liberty Street, foot of Fifth Ave.
TERMS $2 PER DAY.
HUGH KEYS, Proprietor.

SAMUEL M'MASTERS,
Alderman,
EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND POLICE MAGISTRATE,
NO. 100 GRANT STREET,
OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL.

FRED. ALTVATER,
CONTRACTOR,
Office and Stone Yard,
Juniata, Near Sedgwick Street.
Residence, 130 Third street Allegheny.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199
PENN AVE.
ARE OFFERING
EXTRA BARGAINS
IN
NEW GOODS
NOW ARRIVING,

Also in certain lines of goods placed on the counters in each of the several departments, to be closed out during the present month.

NEW LINES OF LADIES'
MUSLIN UNDERGARMENTS,

Made up in a superior manner; plain and trimmed in Hamburg Embroideries and Torchon Lace.

New Striped Wash Material SKIRTS.

Hamburg Embroideries!

A very choice and large assortment at the lowest figures that have yet been reached.

TORCHON LACES,

All widths Edging and Inserting.

WHITE GOODS!

Plain, Barred and Striped Nainsooks.
Soft Finish and Lonsdale Cambrics.
Welt Piques, Irish Linens, &c.

TABLE DAMASKS, NAPKINS AND TOWELS.

Bargains in Ladies' White

Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.

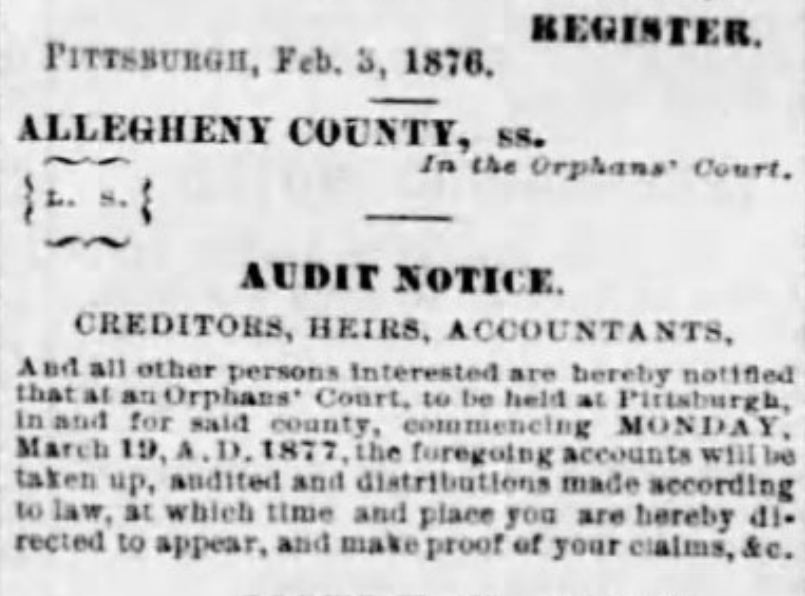
ON HOSIERY COUNTER

Ladies' Dark Colored Cotton Hose at 75c—reduced from $1.50 per pair.
Children's Dark Colored and Striped Cotton Hose at 50c—reduced from $1 and $1.25 per pair.
Fine Lisle Hose at $1.25 and $1.50—worth $2.25 to $2.75 per pair.
Men's Fine Cashmere Half Hose at 50c per pair.
Fancy Cotton Half Hose at 50c per pair.
British Cotton Half-Hose at 25c per pair—extra good value.
Another lot of those extra nice Silk Handkerchiefs at 25c—just received.

RETAIL STORES.

STEAM PUMPS.

Eclipse Steam Pump Works.



S.D. HUBBARD & CO.,
Corner First avenue and Ferry streets,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Steam Pumping Machinery.

OIL CITY, PA., May 4, 1875.

S. D. HUBBARD & CO., GENTS—We have in use five Eclipse Steam Pumps, (four of which have been in use over three years), all of which are good, reliable and easily managed, being economical in the use of steam, strong and durable, being to-day as good as new. We would recommend parties wanting pumps to see the Eclipse before purchasing.

Very respectfully,
J. J. VANDERGRIFT, President.
J. H. ALEXANDER, Supt.
Imperial Refining Co., Oil City, Pa.

ARCHITECTS.

BOYD & GAMBLE
ARCHITECTS
GERMANIA BANK BUILDING,
Corner of Wood street and Diamond alley.

T. D. EVANS,
ARCHITECT,
Has returned from Europe,
OFFICE—56 FIFTH AVENUE,
b65 PITTSBURGH.

E. M. BUTZ, Architect,
64 and 66 Federal street, Allegheny,
has designed and superintended the erection of the Penna. Reform School Buildings, German Evangelical Lutheran Church, Second Ward Public School, Allegheny, Seventh U. P. Church, 44th street, Pittsburgh, City Hall, New Castle, Pa., Boyle Block, Federal street, Allegheny, and numerous public and private buildings.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,
Miners, Shippers and Dealers in
FAMILY, NUT AND BLACKSMITH
COAL.
OFFICE and Yard, 567 LIBERTY STREET.

Particular attention given to filling orders for above coal.

MACK'S PATENT INJECTORS
OR BOILER FEEDERS,
For Locomotive & Stationary Boilers
MANUFACTURED BY
National Tube Works Co.,
Are quite easily managed and perfectly reliable.
JAS. W. BATCHELOR, Agent,
COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD STREET.

ELOCUTIONIST'S JOURNAL GIVES choicest standard and new pieces for professional and amateur Readers and Speakers, and interesting articles on appropriate subjects. Just the thing wanted. 10 cents of any newsdealer or by mail. JESSE HANEY & CO., 119 Nassau street New York. o36

FIRE & MARINE INSUR'CE.

ÆTNA
INSURANCE CO.
INCORPORATED 1819.

Charter Perpetual. Capital $3,000,000. Losses Paid in 55 years, $44,500,000.

JANUARY 1, 1876.

ASSETS.

(At Market Value.)

Cash on hand and in bank	$ 588,559 74
Cash in hands of agents and in transit	436 501 62
Real Estate	365,000 00
Mortgage bonds	1 418,060 60
Bank and Trust Company stocks	1,330,150 00
Railroad Stocks	579 686 00
Loans on bond and mortgage	81,500 00
Loans on collaterals	13,727 00
United States, State and city stock and other securities	1,969,465 61
Total	$6,792,649 98

LIABILITIES.

Claims not due and unadjusted.......$ 246,385 50

S. S. CARRIER, AGENT,
59 Fourth Avenue.

PENNSYLVANIA INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH,
Office, No. 8 SIXTH AVENUE, Bank of Commerce Building.

This is a Home Company, offering good security to the insured. Risks taken at reasonable rates and losses promptly settled and paid.

DIRECTORS.

C. Yeager,
L. Walter,
W. W. Patrick,
C. C. Boyle,
J. C. Lappe,
Jacob Painter,
Thomas Mellon,
Geo. W. Evans,
Jas. P. Brewer,
Louis J. Aaron,
J. S. Raymer,
Thos. C. Lazear,
Jno. A. Caughey.

C. YEAGER, President.
L. WALTER, Vice President.
W. W. PATRICK, Treasurer.
THOS. D. KELLER, Secretary.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH. Incorporated March 1849.
CAPITAL........$225,000.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
Losses Promptly adjusted and Paid.
Office First National Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.

DIRECTORS.

Alex. Nimick,
Wm. Morrison,
Charles J. Clarke,
Wm. S. Evans,
Philip Reymer,
H. Sellers McKee,
Reuben Miller, Jr.,
Andrew Ackley,
David M. Long,
John R. McCune,
John Wilson,
John B. Jackson.
J. K. Moorhead.

ALEX. NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
GEO. NEELD, Agent and Surveyor.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH.
OFFICE, NO. 67 FOURTH AVENUE.
Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.
JOHN IRWIN, JR., President.
JAS. S. MCCORD, Vice President.
C. C. DONNELL, Secretary.
CAPT. WM. DEAN, General Agent.

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Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated 1835. Established in Pittsburgh 1844.
Assets Nov. 1, 1874, over $2,000,000.
P. A. MADEIRA, Agent,
Company's Building,
No. 68 FOURTH AVENUE

Franklin Fire Ins. Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses Paid since 1829, over $10,000,000
Cash Assets Jan. 1, 1876, $3,308,824 86
LOSSES ADJUSTED AND PAID BY
J. G. COFFIN & CO.,
THIRD AVENUE AND WOOD STREET.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION.

PITTSBURGH, February 1, 1877.

Consequent upon the death of David E. Park, the firm of Park & Co. is this day dissolved.

The business of the late firm will hereafter be conducted by James Park, Jr., and James B. Scott, under the name and style of Park, Scott & Co.

PARK, SCOTT & CO.,
PROPRIETORS OF
Lake Superior Copper Mills,
AND DEALERS IN
METALS.
Office and Warehouse,
122 SECOND AVENUE.
o68

DISSOLUTION—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between David De Haven and Isaac De Haven, under the name of D. DE HAVEN & SON, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by either member of the firm at the old stand, No. 22 Wood street.

D. DE HAVEN,
ISAAC DE HAVEN.

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1877.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned under the firm name of DE HAVEN & CO., have this day formed a copartnership in the general Foundry and Stove business, as successors to D. De Haven & Son, with their office and salesroom at No. 22 Wood street.

ISAAC DE HAVEN,
J. B. ANJER,
LEVI DILLON.

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1877.

In retiring from the Foundry business I take this method of thanking my friends for their long continued patronage, and respectfully request a continuation of the same for my successors.

o51 D. DE HAVEN.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between Alex. McBane and J. B. Anjer, under the firm name of MCBANE & ANJER, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Those knowing themselves indebted to the late firm will please call and settle. ALEX. MCBANE will continue the business at the old stand, No. 141 Water street.

ALEX. MCBANE,
J. B. ANJER.

Pittsburgh, January 29, 1877. o50

DR. WHITTIER

Successfully treats and cures in the shortest possible time SYPHILIS in all its forms. GLEET, STRICTURE, ORCHITIS and all forms of NERVOUS DISEASES, SPERMATORRHEA, Night Losses and IMPOTENCY.

Call or address, DR. WHITTIER,
302 Penn avenue.

LEGAL.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.—In the matter of JAMES T. WOOD and CHARLES A. WOOD, Bankrupts. No. 1892 in Bankruptcy. At Pittsburgh, in said District, on the 3d day of February, A. D. 1877.

Notice is hereby given that a Resolution accepting a composition offered by James T. Wood, survivor of Charles A. Wood, in satisfaction of their indebtedness to the joint creditors of the late firms of James Wood & Co., and James Wood, Sons & Co., passed by the creditors of said debtors, together with a statement of said debtors' assets and debts, has been presented to the Court; and that a hearing will be had before the said Court, at Pittsburgh, on the 13th day of February, 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of inquiring whether such Resolution has been passed in the manner directed by the 17th Section of the amendment to the Bankrupt Act, approved June 22d, 1874, at which time you may appear and show cause, if any you have, why the said Resolution of Composition should not be confirmed and recorded, and said statement of assets and debts be filed, as provided by said section.

o71 S. C. MCCANDLESS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.—In the matter of HERMAN HIRSH, who petitions for adjudication of himself and SIMON HIRSH and MARX HIRSH, partners as HIRSH & BROS. No. 2940. In Bankruptcy. Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the creditors of the said Herman Hirsh, Simon Hirsh and Marx Hirsh, debtors, will be held at the office of the undersigned, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 98 Diamond street, in the city of Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, the 19th day of February, A. D. 1877, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of considering and passing upon a proposition to be made to them by said Herman Hirsh, Simon Hirsh and Marx Hirsh, in full settlement and satisfaction of all debts due to them; and further, that under the order of the Court directing said meeting, I will attend at the above mentioned time and place, to conduct the proceedings at said meeting. Creditors can attend either in person or by proxy duly appointed.

SAMUEL HARPER,
o77 Register in Bankruptcy.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Assessment, Plans and Schedule of Assessments for the IMPROVEMENT OF SHADY LANE, from Penn avenue to Fifth avenue, and WALNUT STREET, from Shady lane to Hiland avenue, will be open for inspection and correction of errors, from FEBRUARY 11TH to MARCH 4TH, at the store of Alexander Bates, (Liberty Hall Building), Penn avenue.

JOHN I. MARCHAND,
ALEXANDER BATES,
JAMES F. RITCHART,
SAMUEL M. LAFFERTY,
WM. W. FULLWOOD,
o67 Commissioners.

NOTICE — NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the undersigned viewers, appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny county, under authority of an Act of Assembly entitled "An Act to provide for the improvement of Second avenue, in the city of Pittsburgh," approved 26th March, 1873, will have their first meeting for the purpose of assessing the cost of said Second avenue improvement, as directed by said act of Assembly, on the 5th day of February, 1877, at the reception room, Municipal Hall, in said city of Pittsburgh.

HENRY E. WHITE,
JOHN WANDLESS,
CHARLES EVANS,

January 22, 1877.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA. TOM. T. EWENS, of Allegheny county, Pa., a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Act, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 5th day of February, 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M., before SAMUEL HARPER, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 98 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, Pa., to show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said Bankrupt.

n57-T S. C. MCCANDLESS, Clerk.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss.—At Pittsburgh, the 27th day of January, A. D. 1877. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Newton McClarren and John T. McKennan, of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who have been adjudged Bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said District.

GEORGE A. KELLY,
e45 Assignee.

NOTICE—WHEREAS, LETTERS OF Administration on the Estate of JOHN PORTER, late of Wilkinsburg, Allegheny county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned; therefore, all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement to

16-T WM. PORTER, Administrator.

ESTATE OF JOHN S. DILWORTH, DECEASED.—Letters testamentary on the above Estate have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

THOMPSON BELL.
WM. P. DILWORTH,
130 and 132 Second avenue,
o18-T Pittsburgh.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO.
PITTSBURGH, PA., January 31, 1877.

NOTICE TO PRINTERS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 8th DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT, inclusive, for printing and binding, in pamphlet form, 1,000 copies of the Controller's Report of the fiscal affairs of Allegheny county for 1876. Sample of the work required and all necessary information can be had on application at this office.

HENRY WARNER,
County Controller.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY
Operating the P., F. W. & C. RY.,

To Contractors and Builders.

Sealed proposals will be received until 12 o'clock noon, FEBRUARY 15th, for the erection of a PASSENGER STATION HOUSE, at ALLEGHENY, fronting 80 feet on Federal street and 50 feet deep.

Plans and specifications may be seen and forms of proposals and particulars obtained at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Company in Pittsburgh, on and after the 24th inst.

The Company reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

F. SLATAPER, Chief Engineer.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 23, 1877. o21

AMERICAN SOAP WORKS.
A. WILSON & CO.,
45 and 47 Ross street, Pittsburgh,
Manufacturers of all kinds of
Family Soaps & Candles.

Orders by mail promptly attended to. Send for price list. m43

CURES GUARANTEED

For ALL FORMS of Chronic, Venereal and Nervous Diseases, at the Girard Medical Dispensary, No. 83 Sixth ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. The proprietor is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at office will show, and is acknowledged to be the most successful, as his extensive practice will prove.

Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, all Urinary Diseases and Syphilitic and Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produces some of the following effects: As emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, coughs, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victims for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical circular relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelopes for one stamp. All communications confidential. Address

GIRARD MEDICAL DISPENSARY,
83 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Sunday from 5 P. M. to 7 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK.

Cor: Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building

PITTSBURGH, PA

C ITAL, ... $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, February 6, 1877.

The week opened quiet, with no special movement of any kind in the monetary market,—business following its regular channels without unusual feature. The banks are accumulating currency and the demand is far below their ability to meet. Yet a feeling of prudence induces a conservative course which will probably be pursued till the situation becomes more distinct and assured. There is considerable talk among bankers relative to the resumption message, there being about the same diversity of opinion as among outsiders. Some favor, others oppose. In the meantime, the possibility of a sudden move in in that direction tends to make bankers careful and cautious. Nothing new as to rates. Real estate and rents dull.

REDUCING INTEREST RATES.

The movement among the savings banks to reduce the rate of interest on deposits is spreading all over the country. In New England the rates have in many cases—enough to establish a precedent—been brought down to 4 per cent. Here the rate is 5 per cent., but the banks are not anxious to take money at that and the tendency is downward. It will be interesting to note the effect of the change in leading to the withdrawal of deposits. Heretofore the rate of interest paid by savings banks has been nearly equal to that which could be obtained from reliable stocks and bonds. But with the reduction there are many stocks and bonds that will pay better, and some money will likely be withdrawn from the banks and invested in them. We judge that the withdrawals will be confined mainly to the funds of depositors who are called "well off,"—who have

THE RESUMPTION QUESTION.

The question of specie resumption seems to be engaging the special attention of financial journals just now, and the general sentiment is favorable to an early resumption. One authority favors the issue of the long 4 per cent. bonds as the best measure to equalize the value of greenbacks and gold. Into this the surplus greenbacks now in circulation would be funded. The reduction of currency which would accompany this would doubtless be felt for a while, but the need of more circulation would inevitably point the way to the millions of dollars of gold which, upon resumption, would be available as currency. The banks of New York hold $40,000,000 in gold. Most of this is owned by their customers, who have borrowed greenbacks upon it. With the removal of the premium would come the introduction of this as a part of the available commercial funds of the country. Now, though reckoned as deposits, gold is really collateral, and no more available as money than are stocks or bonds deposited in the same way.

FUNDING GREENBACKS.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* thinks "there can be no better time than the present for the funding of the surplus greenbacks. The financial current is setting towards the metropolis, and the legal tender average of the New York banks showing an increase of $2,122,000 during the week preceding the last report, and the rate of interest will decline as loanable funds increase. It is possible now to take one practical step towards the fulfillment of the promises the Government has made. It is to be hoped that Congress will take time enough from political controversy to do what needs to be done for the honor and prosperity of the nation."

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	104⅝	5-20's 1868-coupons	116⅜
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	114	10-40's (regis'd)	111
" 1865	108⅜	Currency 6's	123⅜
" 1865 new	110⅝	New 5 per cents	111
5-20's 1867	113⅜	10-40's coupons	11⅜
RAILWAYS.			
N.Y. Central	101⅜	Ohio & Mississippi	6¾
Erie	9⅜	Union Pacific	67⅜
I. C.	51⅜	Toledo & Wabash	7⅜
C. C. & I. C.	2⅜	Harlem	140⅜
St. Paul	19¼	Adams Express	104
Do. Pref	49⅜	American Express	59⅜
Lake Shore	54⅜	U. S. Express	52
Do. Central	46⅜	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	83
Northwestern com	35	Quicksilver	16
Do. Pref	55⅜	Fort Wayne	101
Rock Island	101⅜	Hannibal & St. Jo	12
Cleve. & Pitts	91⅜	Panama	122
Pacific Mail	25⅜	Iron Mountain	9
Western Union Tel.	74⅜	N. J. Central	27⅜
Delaware, L & W.	70⅜	Del. & Hudson	61⅜

Robinson Bros furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

P. R. R. (S)	46⅜	Cen. Trans (B)	38⅜
Reading (S)	15⅜	Empire do. (A)	50
U. Cos. of N. J. (A)	139⅜	A. V. R R. 7.30(B)	105
Oil Creek (B)	7⅜	P. C. & St. L 7's (A	80
Lehigh Valley (B)	47⅜	N. Pacific bonds (B	13⅜

NEW YORK, February 5, 1877.

Money was easy at 3@4; prime mercantile paper 4@4½. The customs receipts were $243,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $519,000. The clearings were $42,000,000. Sterling was steady at 484½@485½. Gold opened at 105½ and closed at 105⅜. The carrying rates were 1 to 5. Silver at London is 57⅜ pence. Here silver bars are $1 31½ greenbacks and $1.24½ gold; silver coin ¾ discount. Governments were strong and higher. Railroad bonds were strong. State securities were quiet. Stocks were regular, with coal shares and express stocks strong and higher, and the remainder of the list generally a trifle lower. Western Union was the weak spot in the market, and declined from 75⅜ to 74⅜, at which price it closed. One of the reasons for the increased strength in coal stocks was an advance in Reading at Philadelphia to 15½, and a "squeeze" in cash stocks. The transactions were 111,000 shares, of which 53,000 were Western Union, 13,000 St. Paul, 12,000 Lake Shore, 3,400 Michigan Central, 14,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, and 8,000 New Jersey Central.

Governments.—United States coupons of 1881, 114⅜; 5-20s of '65, 108⅜; do '65 new, none; do of '67, 113⅜; do of '68, 116½; new 5s, 111; new 4½s, 107½; 10-40s, 111⅜; do coupons, 114½; currency 6s, 123⅜.

State Bonds.—Tennessee old, 43; do. new, 42⅜; Virginia new, 30; do. old, 30; Missouri sixes, 105⅜.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 74⅜; Quicksilver, 15⅜; do preferred, 22; Pacific Mail, 25¼; Mariposa, 4½; do preferred, 5; Adams Express, 104⅜; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 83⅜; American Express, 60; United States Express, 52; New York Central, 101½; Erie, 9⅜; do preferred, 18; Harlem, 140; do preferred, 136; Michigan Central, 46½; Panama, 122; Union Pacific, 67½; Lake Shore, 54⅜; Illinois Central, 51½; Pittsburgh, 92½; Northwest common, 35; do. preferred, 55; C., C., C. & I., 32; New Jersey Central, 27¼; Rock Island, 101½; St. Paul, 19; do. preferred, 49; Toledo & Wabash, 7⅜; Fort Wayne, 101; Terre Haute, 103½; do. preferred, 113½; Chicago & Alton, 101½; do. pref'd, 111; Ohio & Mississippi, 6⅜; Delaware & Lackawanna, 70; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 15½; Missouri Pacific, 3; Indiana Central, 2⅜; Burlington & Quincy, 16½; Hannibal & St. Joe, 12; Central Pacific, 107½; Union Pacific, 104⅜; Union Pacific Land Grant, 103½; Union Pacific Sinking Fund, 98¼.

LONDON, February 5—5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £74,000. Consols 95 11-16; 5-20s of '65, 105⅜; do of '67, 110; 10-40s, 110½; new 5s, 107⅜; New York Central, 99; Erie, 9⅜; do. preferred, 21.

PARIS, February 5.—Rentes, 106f.

FRANKFORT, February 5.—United States new fives 103⅜.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, February 5, 1877.

The Crude market was weaker to-day, caused by the report of another strike on Bullion Run, although there was not much change in prices as compared with Saturday. United certificates were quoted this P. M. at $3.11½; immediate shipment, $3.30a3.32½.

Refined continues very dull; little or no movement in the export trade, and the home trade demand is falling off. New York dispatches quote 26⅜ as the combination rate with sales of small lots in second hands at 22. Price to home trade buyers here has been reduced to 22½c by the carload—this is now the combination rate.

Oil Barrels dull with city make lower, and countries unchanged; former, $1.25, and latter $1.05.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA. A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
J. Bushnell	Liberty o w	698
G M Robinson	Paine, A & Co	305
Owner	Crystal o w	350
Owner	Star o w	83
Duncan	Neabouse & Co	80
Robinson	C H Bentel	80
Total		1,566

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL PER A. V. AND B. AND O. RAILROADS.

Shipper.		Bbls.
American Oil Works	Brough, McK. & Co Bal.	589
Citizens Oil Co	Do do	449
Standard Oil Co	Warden, F & Co	100
Total		1,138

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, February 5, 1877.

There has been but little change in the general position of the leading markets since the date of our last review; business has been rather better, but as regards values we have no important changes to note. Flour and Wheat are easier, but in our market there has been no decline as yet. The market for the Hog products continues moderately active but unchanged, with an easy feeling, although it is worthy of notice that the products are cheaper relatively than hogs. In Groceries, we can report an advance on Sugars and a decline on Coffee. Butter continues very dull and Eggs are also lower. Cheese firm but unchanged. White Lead higher. Petroleum very dull and lower. Potatoes in better supply and dull, but unchanged.

APPLES—The market is well supplied, hence notwithstanding there is an increasing demand, prices are no better; may be quoted at $1a1.50 ℔ bbl for common to good and $1,75a2 for choice fruit.

APPLE-BUTTER—Continues dull; quoted at 35a40c ℔ gallon in kegs and firkins.

ALES—There is no change to note in prices and trade is generally reported dull, like everything else, affected by the hard times. X $8 ℔ bbl to the city and $9 to country; XX $10; India $11. half bbls in proportion.

ASHES—The demand continues light and prices are easy but unchanged. Common Soda Ash, 2¾a3; refined do, 3a3½. Nitrate Soda, 3½a4. Pearls, 6½a7. Potash, 5½a6. Arsenic, 5a5½c. Manganese, 6a6½. Fluor Spar, 2a2½. Black Lead, 4a5.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3½a4 cents.

BROOM CORN—Demand fair for the better grades. We quote from actual sales: Choice No. 1 Hurl, 7; choice No. 2 Hurl, 6½; choice green brush that will work up, 6; choice brush do, 5; good to fair do, 4½a4¾; good insides and covers, 4a4½; good crooked, 3a3½. Stocks here light and prices for choice green looking up.

BRUSHES—White Scrubbing, $10a11 ℔ gross. Gray, $11a20; White Bristle, $22a36; Shoe, $22a40; Horse (wood backs) $22a66; Horse (leather backs) 45a135; Extra white-wash, $36a75; Common do, $24a60.

BELTING—The discount in this article and the competition are so great that manufacturers have been losing money, and to remedy this the Belt manufacturers held a National Convention, at which the following prices were unanimously adopted, and discounts reduced about 15 per cent. from that heretofore allowed. We quote:

Inch.	Per Foot	Inch.	Per Foot
1	$ 09	5	$ 57
1½	15	5½	63
2	21	6	69
2½	27	7	81
3	33	8	93
3½	39	10	1 17
4	45	12	1 41
4½	51	14	1 65

Discount 10 to 20 per cent. as to quality and quantity and chemical tannages.

BEESWAX—In steady demand at 30a32c on arrival, and 35a37c for selected yellow.

BEANS—Are very scarce and badly wanted—some are holding round lots of prime navy at $2.25 ℔ bushel, and any lots that can be bought at less are eagerly picked up on arrival. Our market is the lowest in the country, and there are none coming here except from near by points.

BROOMS—There is an active demand, and our manufacturers are full of orders. We quote the advanced prices of Feb. 1st as follows:

3 Hurl (plain handles) red corn	$1 50
4 Hurl (varnished handles) red corn	2 15
5 Hurl do do do	2 40
1 Hurl (plain handles) green corn	1 65
2 Hurl do do do	1 90
3 Hurl (painted handles) brace finish	2 25
4 Hurl do do velvet finish	2 50
5 Hurl do do do	2 75
6 Hurl do do do	3 00
3 carpet (velvet finish	3 25
4 carpet do	3 50
5 carpet do	3 75
3 Parlor (extra fine)	3 75
4 Parlor do	4 00
el Brooms, to order	$3 50a5 00
Toy Brooms (plain finish)	1 25a1 50
Toy do (velvet finish)	1 50a1 75
Whisks (6, 8 and and 10 inch) Velvet	1 50a1 75
Do. do. do. Plain	1 25a1 50

BUTTER—Continues to come forward freely, contrary to general expectation, and with a light demand, the supply accumulating and holders all anxious to realize, prices are weak and in buyers favor. The supply in this market is unusually large for this season of the year, and as the seaboard markets are like our own, there is no demand for export, hence dealers are obliged to depend upon local buyers. However, as noted in the GAZETTE of last week, the feeling prevails among well-informed dealers that there will be a better market within the next few weeks, as it is expected that the arrivals will fall off largely just as soon as the country roads break up. Prime to choice rolls, 20a23c; extra do, 24a25c; medium to fair, 15a18; do solid packed, 9a12.

CEMENT, &C., &C.—Following are the current rates: Plaster—French's selected, $3.75; New York and Michigan, $3. Cement—Portland, $6a6.50; Rosendale, $3a3.50; Youghiogheny, New Liston and Louisville, $1.75a2; Cleveland Lime, $1.25. White Sand, $1.50.

CORDAGE & ROPE—There is a moderate demand but no change in prices, which we annex as follows:

MANILLA ROPE.

¾ inch diameter and upwards	15½ cts. per lb
⅜ " "	15¾ "
¼ and 5-16 in. diameter	16½ "

SISAL ROPE

¾ inch diameter and upward	11½ cts. per lb
⅜ " "	11¾ "
¼ and 5-16 in. diameter	12¼ "
Hay, spoke and leather twine	11¼ "

OAKUM.

Best......$5 00 | U. S. Navy......$4 75

CRACKERS—Demand active and prices advanced.

Water Crackers	6½
Soda "	6½
Butter "	6½
Oyster "	6½
Lemon Biscuit	11
Sugar Crackers	9½

CIDER—Is quoted nominally at $3a4 ℔ bbl—bbls included.

CANNED GOODS—Following are the current jobbing rates:

2 ℔ Peaches	$2 25	2 ℔ Pears	$2 00
3 ℔ Pie Peaches	1 50	2 ℔ Winslow Corn	2 00
2 ℔ Blackberries	1 50	3 ℔ Tomatoes	1 90
2 ℔ Strawberries	1 75	2 ℔ Lima Beans	1 90
2 ℔ Pine Apple	2 50	2 ℔ String Beans	1 25
2 ℔ Whortleberries	2 00	2 ℔ Cherries	2 00
2 ℔ Raspberries	2 25		

CHEESE—The market is firm with a light stock, small receipts and favorable reports from the seaboard markets and the factories as well, but prices remain unchanged. Prime Ohio Factory, 14½a14¾ to the wholesale trade, and 15½a15¾c in a jobbing way.

COAL & COKE—The Coal trade continues quite active, and with a very light supply in first hands and a good demand, prices are firm at the recent advance. Coke is also in good demand but unchanged; quoted at $2.25a2.50 per ton delivered free on cars in Pittsburgh.

CRANBERRIES—The supply is light, but prices remain unchanged; $9a11 ℔ bbl.

COOPERAGE—Oil Barrel cooperage continues dull and prices have declined. Circled Heading, 20c per sett; sawed Heading, $40 per m for dry and $37½ for green. Bucked and jointed staves, $32; bucked alone, $30; long bucked West Virginia staves, $20a24; rough do, $20. Oil Barrels weak and lower; countries, $1.05; city make, $1.25.

DRESSED HOGS—7a8c ℔ ℔.

DRIED PEAS—There is a steady demand for prime green at $1.50 ℔ bushel in round lots and $1,75 in a jobbing way.

DRIED FRUIT—There is scarcely enough movement to establish quotations. Apples, 4a5c ℔ lb; halves Peaches, 12a13c ℔ lb. Evaporated unpeeled, 18a20c; fine evaporated peeled, 30a35c ℔ lb.

EGGS—The market, in consequence of increased arrivals is weaker, and prices as compared with our last review, are lower; we now quote fresh at 30a32, and pickled at 23a25c. If the mild weather continues, the probability is that prices will go still lower, as the demand is light, as it always is when rates get up to where they have been for some time past.

FEATHERS—In slow demand at 54a55c.

FISH—Following are the current rates:

	℔ bbl.	half bbl.
Split Labrador Herring	7 50	
Round Herring	6 00	per bbl.
White Fish		5 75
Lake Trout		4 50
Lake Pickerel		3 50
Lake Herring		2 50
Large Georges Codfish		6½c ℔ lb
Boneless Codfish		6½ "
Medium do		5½ ℔ lb
No 1 Herring		35c ℔ box
Sealed do.		50c "
Ex o 1 Mess Mackerel	$27 00	
Ex o 1 Shore	20 00	
No 1 Shore	18 00	
No 1 Bay	18 00	
Ex No 2 Large	15 50	
No 2 Medium	11 00	
No 3 Large	11 00	
No 3 Medium	8 50	

FLOUR—There has not been much change in the general position of the market since the date of our last review; there is an easier feeling, and the impression prevails that prices have reached the highest point, hence the demand has fallen off, as buyers will naturally hold off while there is a possibility of a decline, as is the case just now, although, as yet, prices are still maintained. Wheat has declined at nearly all the leading trade centres within the past week, but as yet we hear of none of the millers having reduced their prices for Flour, but it is well to bear in mind that the former was considerably higher relatively than the latter. It is also worthy of notice that both Wheat and Flour are considerably higher in this country relatively than in Europe, hence the export trade must of necessity be light, and this being the case, it is not natural to expect any further appreciation in the value of the latter, but, on the contrary, to look for a decline unless there should be an advance in Europe. In a word, in the absence of an export demand, a decline in this country is probable, and it follows, therefore, that the market is in an unsettled and unsatisfactory condition, and that a change one way or the other before long is not improbable. At current rates Flour is still cheaper here relatively than at the source of supply, as our dealers have bought but little recently, and as their stock was contracted for some time ago, before it advanced to the highest notch, they have a very fair margin at the prevailing prices. Good to choice brands of red winter and spring wheat flours may be fairly quoted at $7.75 in bbls, and $7.50 in sacks; ambers, $8a8.50; patent process and fancy white wheat brands, $9a10. Rye flour, $4.75a5.25.

GROCERIES—Brazil Coffee—The New York *Price Current* of the 3d inst. says: This market since our last has been well-nigh at a complete stand, and, in the absence of business, the market is of course not only very dull, but is weaker than before; for, though the stock in first hands is light, and not pressed for sale, the stimulus of even a moderate demand is lacking, and the market has a drooping appearance. We have not varied our quotations, but they are somewhat nominal, our outside figures, at least, not being obtainable. The considerable arrivals of late at Southern ports have attracted buyers in that section, and doubtless diminished the buying here." The higher grades, such as strictly prime, choice and fancy Rio, are very scarce and relatively higher than the lower qualities, which are in larger supply. The statistical position is as follows:

	Bags.
Stock of Brazil coffee, first hands	61,671
Same time in 1876	385,129
Same time in 1875	90,745
Stock of Brazil coffee in second hands	183,301
Same time in '76	187,074
Total afloat and loading to Dec. 30	142,565
Stock in the U. S. ports	61,671
Purchases at Rio, Dec. 30 to Jan. 27	120,000
Total visible supply 1877	324,236
Total visible supply Feb. 2, '76	547,848

The stock of mild Coffee is light, and the market may be quoted firm and active for Java. Sugars are strong, and the eastern ports almost clear of stock. Refiners are now heavy purchasers of the new crop to arrive, and while they are only running half turn, with several out altogether, refined Sugars are held with considerable strength, and tending upward. It is thought that this week will show a material advance. N. O. Sugar ¼ to ½c higher. Molasses unchanged. Syrups a shade up and firmer. Rice advancing. Teas firm for all descriptions. Spices steady.

SUGARS.		Choice Mocha—green	32 a
Crushed	13 a	TEAS.	
Granulated	12½a	Young Hyson ¼ lb foil	70 a
Powdered	12½a	Gunpowder do	90 a
Cut Loaf	13 a	Imperial do	60 a
A Coffee	11½a	Japan do	55 a
B Coffee	11⅜a	Oolong do	45 a
Extra C	11 a11¼	Souchong	55 a
Yellows	10a10⅜	RICE.	
Choice N. O.	9½a 9¾	Choice Carolina	6¾a7
Prime N. O.	9¼a 9½	Choice Louisiana	5½a6
SYRUPS.		SPICES.	
Choice maple fla drips	58a60	Pepper—ground bulk	21 a25
Fancy Syrup	75a78	Pepper-in grain	18 a
Good Syrups	43a45	Allspice	17 a
Fair Syrups	40a	Cloves	35 a
Sugar House	30a	Cinamon Bark	35 a
MOLASSES.		Mustard Seed	12 a
Choice N.O.	59a60	Nutmegs	$1.05 a1.20
Prime N. O.	57a58	FOREIGN FRUITS.	
Fair N. O.	53a55	Layer Raisins ℔ bx	$2 (0
COFFEE.		Valencia Raisins per lb	9½a
Roasted Rio, bulk	27½a	Seedless mats, 50 ℔s to mat	5 00
Roasted Rio, lb papers	28 a	Choice new Turkey Prunes	7½a8
Roasted Java	35 a	Old Turkey Prunes	6
Choice Rio—green	25 a	French Prunes	10 a15
Prime Rio—green	24 a	Currants—new	7a7½
Good Rio-green	24 a		

GRAIN—The general tone of the market for Wheat is easier, in sympathy with the advices from the leading trade centres, but with continued light receipts and a steady demand, prices are still maintained; moreover, it should be borne in mind that prices were not advanced here in proportion with other markets, hence it cannot be expected to decline so rapidly. Even at the decline Wheat cannot yet be laid down here from the west to afford more than an ordinary commission, if that. The indications at the present writing, however, are that prices are likely to rule lower; one important reason for expecting a decline lies in the fact that it is much higher relatively than the product, and we hear of quite a number of mills having been stopped the consequence which, of course, will materially reduce the consumption. Moreover, there is little or no demand for export, as prices are much higher relatively in this country than Europe; we continue to quote at $1,45a1,50 for fair to prime Penna. and Ohio red; do. amber and white, $1.53a1.55. The Oat market is firmer, in consequence of diminished receipts recently, but there has been no advance as yet; mixed, 37a38c; white, 39a40c. Ear Corn—under the influence of increased receipts and offerings—is dull, and prices as compared with the date of our last review, are 2a3c ℔ bushel lower, we now quote at 50a51c on wharf—we are cognizant of sales at 50c. Shelled Corn, although in light supply, is also dull and prices are weak, with a drooping tendency; 50a51c on track. Rye is in fair demand but unchanged; 75a77c. Barley continues dull, and No. 2 spring may be quoted at 75a80c.

HAY—Baled is coming forward more freely, and prices are weak and lower. Timothy quoted (on and track) at $12a15; prairie, $8a10, as to quality. Loose is also lower; quotable from country wagons at $14a17.

HOMINY—Steady at $3.50a3.65 ℔ bbl for best kiln dried.

HIDES—There has been less demand for Hides, both east and west, and Hides are not brisk sale; prices lower. We quote:

Green Salted Cows	7 a 7½
Green Salted Steers, Light	7½a 8
Green Salted Steers, Heavy	8½a 9½
Green Salted Calf	10 a12
Green Butcher Cows	5a 6
Green Butcher Steers, light	6
Green Butcher Steers, heavy	7 a8
Green Butcher Calf	10

HEMP—$123a127 ℔ ton for Kentucky Rough.

LEATHER—The demand in general is fair, most purchasers confine themselves to immediate wants. Oak rough Leather is scarce and in good demand. Upper is plenty and dull sale. Harness is in fair demand, with a light supply of heavy 15 to 17 lb. Leather. Calf are slow sale and low in price. Red Sole Leather steady and market well supplied. We quote:

Oak Sole, country	0,30@ 0,34
Oak Sole, city	0,36@ 0,39
Red Sole, B. A. heav and mid	0,30@ 0,31
Red Sole, Oronoco and California	0,28@ 0,30
Red Sole, good dgd	0,26@ 0,28
Oak, Rough	0,24@ 0,28
Harness, city oak	0,35@ 0,38
Harness, country	0,29@ 0,32
Harness, No. 2 and common	0,26@ 0,29
Fair Skirting	0,37@ 0,40
Fair Bridle and Line Leather ℔ doz	48,00@52,00
Belt Leather	0,39@ 0,43
Finished Calf	0,70@ 1,15
Finished Upper, ℔ foot	0,18@ 0,21
Finished Kips	0,60@ 0,90

LUMBER—Following are the current rates from yard:

First Clear	$45 00
Second Clear	40 00
Select Common	22 00
Coarse Common	18 00
Sheathing	16 00
Hem. Joist and Scantling	14 00
Flooring, o 1 per M	27 00
" o 2	25 00
" o 3	22 00
Moulded Weatherboarding	27 00
Shelving	28 00
Shingles	4 50
Lath	3 00

MILL FEED—Bran is quoted (on track) by the carload at 17a18 ℔ ton. Seconds and Shipstuffs, $19a20; Middlings, $24a25; Chopped Feed, $22a23.

OILS—Lard Oil unchanged, and we continue our quotations as follows: Procter & Gamble's double extra, 98a$1 03; W. Alexander & Co extra, 90a95; P. & G. No. 1, 78a83; No. 2, 65a68. Miners Oils have again advanced, and are quotable at 65c for white and 60c for yellow, with prospects of a still further advance. Carbon quoted at 22½ cents to the wholesale trade, and 1a2c additional in a jobbing way.

ONIONS—In light supply, and with considerable inquiry prices are higher, we now quote at $4.50a5 ℔ bbl.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 10a12c per lb; do. Turkeys, 13a14c. Live Chickens, 40a45c per pair, of the coop.

PAPER—Print, 9a9½c ℔ ℔. Manillas are firmly held at the advance and quoted at 10a10½c ℔ lb for number 1; number 2 Manilla, 7a8c; Hardware, 3½a4c; Tea, 8a9½c; Sugar, 3¼a3½c; Rag wrapping (per bundle) Crown, 52c for medium, and 70c for double Crown, Straw Wrapping (per bundle) Crown, 32c; medium, 48c; Double Crown, 64c.

PEA-NUTS—Choice Virginia, 5¾a5½c; choice Tennessee white, 5¼a5½c; do. red, 3½a4c.

POTATOES—The market is pretty well supplied the arrivals, particularly by river, having been quite liberal, but prices are still maintained. Selling (in a jobbing way) from store at $1.10a1.25 per bushel, the outside figure for prime Peach Blows.

PROVISIONS—There has been a fair trade during the past week, although as buyers appear to be apprehensive of lower prices, the inquiry is chiefly to supply immediate wants. As repeatedly noted in the GAZETTE, however, hogs are, and have been all season, higher relatively than the products. We quote as follows:

Hams—Ex S C ℔ ℔	12½	Lard, prime leaf, tcs	11½
Shoulders Ex S. C.	9	Do. Hf bbls	12
B'fast Bacon S. C.	12½	Do. bkts	12¼
Dried beef Ex S. C.	15	Do. 3 ℔ caddies	14
Beef Tongues S. C. per doz	$6¼	Do. 5 ℔ do	13¾
Bacon Should's new	8	Do. 3 ℔ pails	14
Short Rib Sides	10	Do. 5 ℔ do	13¾
Clear Sides	10½	Do. 6 ℔ do	—
Mess Pork ℔ bbl	$18,00	Pigs feet (half bbls	4 00
Short Cut do	18.00	Do. (kegs)	2 00
		Ham Sausage	9

RAGS—Steady at 2½c ℔ ℔ for good country mixed.

SALT—Is quoted af follows: No. 1 Extra ℔ bbl, $1,20; No. 1 common, $1; imported Liverpool per bag, $2.10; 6 ℔ sacks, 80c; 3 ℔ sacks, 40c.

SEEDS—Prime Clover Seed is higher and in light supply; quotable at $9a9.50. Prime Timothy Seed, $2.10a2 15 to the trade and 2.25 in a small way. Flax Seed is in demand at $1.50 for prime.

TALLOW—Is easier; city quoted at 8½c per lb; country, 7½c.

WINDOW GLASS—Discount off western list, 50 per cent. by the car load, and 45 for smaller quantities.

WOODEN WARE—Trade is fairly active, and there is a disposition manifested to stock up now to avoid the delay incident to the rush that always occurs in February; no change in prices. "Corry Ware" is quoted at the following prices:

No. 1 Tubs ℔ dozen	$8 50
No. 2 do	7 50
No. 3 do	6 50
2 Hoop Pails ℔ doz	1 85
3 Hoop Pails ℔ doz	2 10
Horse Pails	5 00
Ash Butter Tubs 50 lbs	6 00
Do Do 25 lbs	4 00
Clothes Pins—℔ box	75
Broom Handles plain per m	17 00
" " painted "	25 00

WHITE LEAD—At a recent meeting of the western manufacturers, prices were advanced ½ a cent; the combination rate is now 9½c by the ton.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, February 5, 1877.

CATTLE.

The supply was unusually large to-day, and the market was slow in consequence; moreover, with the exception of extra beeves, prices were lower, fully 10a15c ℔ cwt, and at the close there were some few left over unsold. However, it is but proper to state in this connection that the Chicago bought cattle did not cost quite as much as those of the week preceding, hence owners were able to make a slight concession and still do as well as they did last Monday, although they reported trade as having been unsatisfactory. Bulls, of which the supply was considerably in excess of the demand, were very dull, and prices were reported ¼ to ½ lower, and there were no buyers for oxen or fat cows except at a decline.

Sales of strictly choice beeves were made at 6¼a6½, and prices for this particular grade were fully equal to those of last Monday; good to prime butcher cattle quotable at 5½a6; fair, 4¾a5; bulls and fat cows, 3½a4¼. It is worthy of notice that the attendance of butchers has been on the increase at the Allegheny yards recently, hence a few more cattle are required, but how long this will continue it is difficult to foretell.

The stock on sale was reported as follows:

Owners.	*Where from.*	*Number.*
Arnold & A	Chicago	34
Hunter & C	Chicago	51
Marks & T	Chicago	67
Marks & Bro	Chicago	15
Gerson & Z	Chicago	84
I. Kahn	Chicago	38
S. Galinger & Co	Chicago	16
J. Schamburg	Chicago	33
P. Schweitzar	Chicago	34
Lowenstein & K	Chicago	51
F. Rick	Chicago	15
W. Rinehart	Chicago	24
J. H. Hogg	Chicago	24
J. Holmes	Chicago	18
F. G. Reynolds	Chicago	18
Head & T	Orrville	21
L. Holderman	Zanesville	51
W. Hamilton	Bellaire	17
H. Doudna	Bellaire	19
H. Hexter	St. Louis	55
Cole & J	Penna	10
E. Wolfe	Penna	9
F. Snyder	Penna	8
Neeley & R	Penna	4
Total		711
Total last Monday		554

CATTLE SALES.

J. Myers sold 5 head of rough Penna. stock (for Snyder) at 4c.

E. Wolfe sold 9 Washington Co. stock; bulls at 3⅜ and steers at 4a4¾c.

F. Rick sold 1 car of Chicago butcher cattle at 5a6c.

Jacob Needy sold 3 cars of mixed butcher stock at 4½a6¼.

A. Greenwald reported 3 cars of Kansas cattle—mixed quality—at 4½a5¾.

J. Shamberg reported 2 cars of Chicago butcher cattle at 4¾a6½.

S. Traurman & Son reported 2 cars of fair to extra butcher cattle at 5a6½.

Arnold & A. reported 1 car of commonish cattle at 4½a5¼; 1 car left over unsold.

I. Kahn reported 2 cars of mixed stock—from Chicago—at 4½a5⅜.

Holmes, L. & Co. sold 1 car of Ohio cattle—for H Doudna—at 4½a4.55; also 1 car of Ohio cattle—for W. Hamilton—at 4.40a5½ for tops; 1 car Chicagos (for J. Holmes) at 4.60a5.

E Jackson sold 3 bulls at 3.30a3.75; 3 steers at 4.40.

Zeigler & Gerson reported 67 head of butcher cattle, from Chicago, at 5a6 50.

S. Marks & Bro, reported 3 cars of butcher cattle at 4¾a6⅜.

J. Hunter sold 2 cars of Chicago cattle at 4⅜a6; also 1 car of mixed Ohio stock—for Head & T—at 3½a4¾.

SHEEP.

The supply was small, but with the exception of strictly prime, the market was slow, and near noon, when the market closes, there were some still remaining unsold. Prices, however, taking quality into consideration, were about the same as those of last week; ranging from 5 to 6½ for fair to extra. Butchers generally are buying but few sheep, and those few must be of good quality, hence common grades, as was the case to-day, are hard to dispose of at anything like a remunerative price to the owner. The stock on sale was reported as follows:

G. Goehring	35	F. Hector & Co	60
J. Snyder	60	J. J. Rea	23
Beeler & N	60	T. McCullough	40
Total			283
Total last Monday			302

HOGS.

The market was a little dull to-day, and prices, as compared with this day week were ¼ lower. Sales were reported in a retail way at 6¼a7¼ gross, as to quality.

FRESH COWS.

The supply was rather small to-day, but there was no perceptible improvement in prices; first hand dealers report at $50a55 for No. 1 milkers, and $35a40 for fair to medium; sales of the former in second hands at $60a65. John Beeler sold 2 for $108, H. Nagle 1 for $40 and another for $48.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, February 5, 1876.

FLOUR—Nominally unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat active, firm and higher; No. 2 Chicago spring $1,28½ cash; $1,29½ March; $1.30¾ April; No. 3 $1,17; rejected 99c@$1. Corn: demand fair and prices higher; 42¾c cash; 43½c March; 47½c bid May; rejected 39@40c. Oats dull and nominal; 35½c cash; 35⅝c March; 38¼c May. Rye quiet at 69c. Barley 59@60c.

PROVISIONS—Pork active, firm and higher; $16,30@16 40 cash; $16,45@16,47½ March; $16,65@16,67½ April. Lard dull; $10,82½@10,85 cash; $10.92½@10,95 March; $11.05@11,07½ April. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged; shoulders 6c; short ribs 8⅜c; short clear 8⅜c, all boxed. Dressed hogs quiet at $7@7.10; mixed $7.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1,05.

On Call Board wheat closed firmer; $1,28¼ February; $1,29⅜ March. Corn higher; 43c cash. Oats unchanged. Provisions unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 5.—Flour in buyers' favor; receipts 10,000 bbls; superfine western and State $5,40@5,75; common to good $5,75@6; good to choice $6,05@6,25; white wheat extra $6,25@7,75; extra Ohio $5,80@8,00; St. Louis $5,90@8,75. Rye flour dull. Corn meal quiet; western $2,90@3,15. Wheat dull and heavy; shippers holding off; receipts 55,000 bushels; rejected spring $1,18; No. 2 Milwaukee $1,43; No. 2 Chicago nominally $1,41. Rye firm; western 82@85c. Barley steady. Malt firm. Corn dull; receipts 122,000 bushels; unmerchantable mixed 57c; no grade mixed 59c. Oats steady; receipts 46,000 bushels; western mixed and State 38@55c. Hay and Hops unchanged. Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes 17½@20½c. Sugar less active; fair to good refining 9⅜c; prime 9⅝c. Molasses and Rice unchanged. Tallow 8⅜c. Rosin firmer. Turpentine firmer at 44½@45c. Eggs: western 24@28c. Pork quiet at $16,75@17. Beef quiet. Middles heavy; western long clear 8⅜c; city 9c. Western dressed hogs $7,25@7,37½. Lard dull; prime steam $11@11,05. Whisky $1,07½. Cheese in fair demand. Butter dull and unsettled; western 12@30c.

Petroleum.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

OIL CITY, February 5.—The *Derrick* says: At the opening the feeling was quite weak, and there were offerings at $3,11½, but before any sales were made the feeling became became better, and the first sales were made at $3,12½. From this the market soon advanced to $3,15, dropped to $3,13¾, rallied to $3,15 for dated Monday, declined to $3,09⅜, and closed at $3,10⅜, the final sales having been of old certificates at $3,10, the closing price being $3,10⅜. Total sales 61,000 bbls.

NEW YORK, February 5.—There is an absence of important trade, and prices are wholly nominal. The sales are 9,000 bbls. residuum at 9c. Refined from second hands is offered in small lots at 22c. Refiners hold as follows: New York delivery of crude at 12½@12½c in bulk and 15⅜c in bbls; city naphtha 14c in shipping order. Refined in bbls. is quoted at 26¾c for spot; cases at 30@31½c; at Philadelphia refined 26½c from refiners' hands and 22c for small lots in second hands, and at Baltimore 26¾c.

PARKERS, February 5.—Petroleum firm; United $3,12½ bid; shipment about $3,35.

TITUSVILLE, February 5.—Petroleum quiet at ed; $3,22½.

ROUSEVILLE, February 5.—Petroleum quiet; nothing doing; held at $3.

TIDIOUTE, February 5.—Petroleum very quiet; held at about $3,10.

PHILADELPHIA, February 5.—Petroleum quiet; crude 11c; S. W. 26⅜c; cases 30c.

Foreign.

LONDON, February 5.—Refined petroleum 16½@17d.

ANTWERP, February 5.—Refined petroleum 50f.

LIVERPOOL, February 5.—Cotton firm at 6 11-16@6⅞d; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; American 7,600. Breadstuffs weaker. California white wheat average 10s 6d@10s 9d; club 10s 8d@11s 3d; red western spring 10s@10s 9d; winter 10s 8d@11s. Flour 23@25½s. Corn 26¼@26½s. Oats 3s@3½s. Barley 3½s. Pork 67s. Refined petroleum 17d; spirits 11d.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 5.—Cotton quiet at 12¼c. Flour steady; family $6,75@7. Wheat quiet and steady; red $1,40@1,48. Corn firm; 42@44c. Oats in fair demand; 35@40c. Rye firm; 8@81c. Barley dull; good to prime fall 60@85c. Pork quiet but steady at $16,75@17. Lard dull; 10½c bid cash for steam; $10,75 asked; kettle 11@11½c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 6½c; short rib 8⅜@8⅜c; short clear 8⅝c. Bacon firm; 7¼@8⅝@9⅜@9⅝c. Whisky in fair demand; $1,05. Butter dull and unchanged.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 5.—Flour quiet; superfine $5,75@6; double $6,25. Corn steady at 55@56c. Oats firm; St. Louis 44@46c; Galena 48@50c. Pork quiet at $17,50. Lard dull; keg 12@12½c. Bacon: only jobbing sales. Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes 18¼@20¼c, gold. Sugar firm; inferior 5@5¾c; common to good common 7@7⅝c. Molasses steady; common 30@32½c; fair 35@37c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 5.—Cotton and Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 2 red fall $1,46. Corn firm at 35⅜c. Oats dull at 35@35½c. Rye firm at 67c. Barley dull and unchanged. Whisky quiet at $1,06. Pork firm at $16.50. Lard dull and nominal. Bacon dull at 7¼@9⅜@9½@9⅝@9⅞c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 5.—Cloverseed firm at 15@15½c. Flour in buyers' favor; extra $6@6,25; Minnesota family $7,25@7,50. Wheat dull; western red $1,45@1,50; amber $1,48@1,55. Rye 77½@78c. Corn steady; yellow in cars 56c; mixed 55c. Oats more active; western mixed 39@42c. Whisky: western $1,09.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 5.—Cotton firm; middling 12⅛@12¼c. Flour dull; extra $5,25@5,50; fancy $7,50@8,25. Wheat firm; red $1,45; amber $1,50. Corn unchanged. Oats firmer; choice 42c; mixed 41c. Pork $17@17,25. Bulk shoulders 6⅜@8⅜@9c. Lard dull at 11½@11¾c. Whisky quiet at $1,05.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, February 5.—Flour steady. Wheat firm; No. 1 white Michigan held at $1,48; $1,47 bid; extra white Michigan $1,51½; amber spot $1,47—; No. 2 do. $1,33; No. 3 red held at $1,33¾; rejected $1,12. Corn steady; high mixed 44½c; No. 2 spot 46c; damaged 42½c; rejected 44c. Oats firm; white 41c; Michigan 38c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 5.—Cotton quiet at 12c; sales 600 bales; shipments 3,200 bales; receipts 3,400 bales. Flour firm; choice family $8.25@8,50. Oats steady at 48@54c. Pork firm at $18,75. Lard dull; tierce 11¾, 12@12½c. Bacon firm at 6¾, 7, 9¼@9½c. Corn steady; 49.

Boston.

BOSTON, February 5.—Flour unchanged. Corn steady; mixed and yellow 64@68c. Oats: demand moderate.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, February 5.—Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee Club $1,55; No 2 do. $1,50; extra white Michigan $1,62. Corn dull; western mixed 60c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, February 5.—Beeves: receipts for two days 3,560 head, making 9,180 for the week, against 11,140 the previous week; market closed firm at advance from Friday last; offerings included 30 car loads prime to premium steers, part of which were taken for the English market, at 11½@12c, the latter for four car loads of 152 lbs; very poor to fair steers 7¼@9½c; good to prime lots 9¾@11½c; one car load western dressed beef arrived in bad condition and could not be sold at 5c. Sheep: receipts since Saturday 7,700 head, making 2,060 for week, against 33,220 the previous week; market weaker and extremely dull, with light business at 5@7c for ordinary to extra; 3 car loads Colorado sheep, slaughtered on owner's account for wool and skins, quoted for February at $1,50@2,25 each; dressed mutton 6@9c by car cash. Swine: receipts yesterday and to-day 6,040 head, making 21,160 for for the week, against 19,430 the previous week; several car loads back on the road; but little doing in this line; nominal at $6,50@6,75 per 100 lbs, with barely a car load light Ohio corn fed at $6,62 per 100 lbs; receipts western dressed pigs 1,430.

CHICAGO, February 5.—Cattle: receipts 1,500 head; shipments 1,100; market dull; nearly nominal quotations; common and inferior $2,50@3; medium to good cows $3,25@3,75; stockers and feeders $3,75@4,50; choice to extra shipping $4,85@5,75. Hogs: receipts 6,000 head; shipments 2,800; scarce; active demand; prices higher; light $5,60@5,90; heavy packing $5,75@6,25; good to choice heavy shipping $6,40@6,60; closing steers; all sold. Sheep: receipts 430 head; market quiet, and weak; nominal quotations; common $2 75@3,35; good to choice $3,50@4,25; extra $4,75@5,25.

PHILADELPHIA, February 17.—Cattle market dull and prices rather lower; sales of 2,500 head; extra Pennsylvania and western steers 6¾@6⅞c; fair to good do., $5,06; common 4@4½c. Sheep in fair demand; sales of 8,500 head at 4½@7. Hogs unchanged; sales 400 head.

ST. LOUIS, February 5.—Hogs steady; light shipping $5@5,50; common to choice packing $5,60@6. Cattle steady; choice steers $5@5,25; good to prime $4,75@4,87½; light $3,87½@4.

CINCINNATI, February 5.—Hogs firm; common $5@5,50; fair to good light $5,60@5,90; packing $6@6,30; butchers $6,35@6,60.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 5.—Hogs steady; $5,50@5,80; receipts 1,116 head.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, February 5.—Business was fairly active in cotton goods and prints. Prices are steady. Cocheco prints advanced ⅛ cent. Indian Orchard brown sheeting advanced ¼ cent. Cotton dress goods are more active. Men's wear woolens are in irregular demand. Fine cassimeres are in fair request.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, February 5.—Cotton quiet at 12⅞@13 c; futures quiet: February 12⅞c; March 12 15-16@12 31-32c; April 12 3-32@12¼c; May 12 7-32@12 5-16c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R. CO.—52 bbls oil, Paine, A & Co; 1 do, Str Exchange; 150 hf bbls fish, T C Jenkins; 85 bbls phosphate, 25 bds rakes, Scohla, R & S; 5 bbls alcohol, B L Fahnestock; 4 bxs b powder, W A Hallenbach; 1 box drugs, R E Sellers; 2 pkgs h ware, Lyle, B & McC; 4 do, Whitmore, W L & Co; 2 do, Logan, G & Co; 2 do, Fahnestock & M; 11 do tobacco, H Reuck, 2 cars o tank, Dale O Wks; 1 do oats, J G Miller; 1 do f clay, J M Walker; 1 do, 1 do f brick; Crawford M Co; 100 bbls flour, Langenheim & S; 457 bdls paper, Godfrey & C; 12 sks beans, W A Hoveler; 5 bbls o meal, W France & Son; 5 pkgs sunds, W Flaccus & Son; 10 bbls apples, Voigt, M & Co; 1 do, Friedley Bro; 5 do wire, Watt, L & Co; 46 sks rye, D Wallace; 33 do, Elwood & McC; 20 bbls flour, Roberts & S; 8 cks e ware, W Holmes; 12 kegs lard, Head, C & Co; 5 tubs butter, 2 cases eggs, Head & McE.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—1 tub butter, G J Coder; 6 b hides 1 sk tallow, H Kennedy; 50 sks meal, Luebbe Bro; 50 do, Jenkins Bro; 32 bbls flour 30 bgs c meal, Langenheim & S; 11 sks rags, M W Rankin; 7 bbls apples, C B Vance; 2 bxs yeast, Kramer & S; 2 bxs b tongues, W B Hays; 1 car staves, F Kober; 1 do and heading, C Strott; 1 car b feed, H Schnelbach; 1 do lumber, L Walters; 32 bbls molasses, J S Dilworth; 1 car hay, Laing & McE; 4 bbls apples, R Miller; 43 sks rye 1 bx butter 1 car bran, Elwood & McC; 5 bbls whisky, Klein, S & Co; 5 do, J McDonald; 26 pails tobacco, J S Dilworth.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—3 cars staves, J M Hemphill; 1 do, H Cordier; 1 do, W League; 1 do, Haller, B & Co; 1 do, J H Lotz; 1 do lime, Holmes & Co; 2 do f seed, M B Suydam; 1 do barley, Lutz & W; 1 do flour, R H Gibson; 1 do seconds, Hack & S; 1 do hay, J Stedeford; 1 do, J Alexander; 10 doz brooms, S Moon; 1 car barley, J N Straub; 1 do f seed, Thompson & L; 1 do bran, J Schwebel; 1 do shingles, F Becker; 1 do, Rudolph & T; 1 do lumber, A Patterson; 1 bbl butter, M G Clark.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. CO.—44 cars coal, N Y & G C Co; 26 do, Armstrong, D & Co; 17 do Sable Coal Co; 1 car hay, O H Allerton; 1 do clay, Harbison & W; 1 do acid, Pgh Acid W'ks; 1 do feed, S B Floyd; 1 do hay, C Hoting & Son; 1 do, J Harrison; 1 keg a butter, C L Flaccus; 1 box strawberries, J A Graff; 34 sks corn, J A McKee.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR—1 car wheat, Marshall, K & Co; 2 do corn, M F Herron; 2 do, Hitchcock, McC & C.

Receipts of Pig Metal, etc.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R R.

Byers McC & Co m 1

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

J Reamer m	1	Moorhead & Co m.	2
McIntosh & H m	1	R Wister m	3
Total			7
PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R.			
Nimick & Co m	7	E T S Wks m	3
Loomis & C m	5	Brown & Co m	2
Chess S & Co m	2	Zug & Co m	2
Caughey & H m	2	Moorhead & Co m.	1
Isabella Fur o	4		
Total			28
CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.			
S. B. & Co. o	7	Cambria I Wks m	3
Lucy Fur o	18	Brown & Co	2
Moorhead & Co o	1	Isabella Fur o	2
Total			33

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c

PRODUCE! PRODUCE!

NEW BEANS, HOMINY, ONIONS, SPLIT PEAS, GREEN PEAS, POTATOES,
NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.
FOR SALE BY
Watt, Lang & Co.,
331 Liberty Street.

The Only Grain Warehouse in Pittsburgh with Steam Elevator and Track Connections.

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Commission Merchants,

And dealers in Grain, Feed, Flour, Hay, Straw, Lime, Cement, Plaster and Anthracite Coal.
357 Liberty St., 134 Fifth Avenue, and cor. 31st St. and A. V. R. R.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
223 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.
SUCCESSORS TO J. A. GRAFF & SON

ARCHIBALD WALLACE,

WHOLESALE
GROCER & PRODUCE DEALER
No. 6 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

R. M. CALDWELL & CO.,

Commission Merchants,
And Dealers in
HAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE.
505 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Orders for Shipments and Consignments solicited and promptly attended to.

JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.,

FAMILY GROCERS,
And dealers in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR,
No. 15 MARKET STREET,
Corner of First avenue.

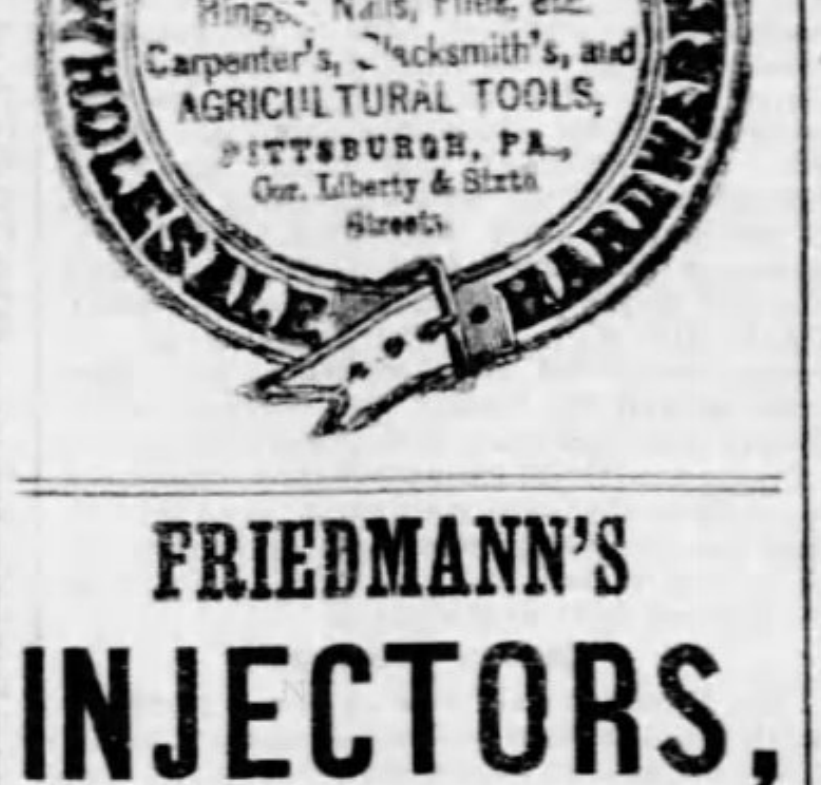
JUST RECEIVED!

20 cars Western and New York State Barley.
6 cars choice Oats.
4 cars Ear Corn (yellow.)
4 cars Middlings.
3 cars Bran.
3,000 India Bags.
1,000 Cotton Seamless Bags.
For sale by KEIL & RITCHART, 349 Liberty street.

HARDWARE.

LANE BROTHERS
POCKET KNIVES
Knives and Forks,
SPOONS, SCISSORS,
AXES, SHOVELS, LOCKS,
Hinges, Nails, Files, etc.
Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, and
AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Cor. Liberty & Sixth Streets.
WHOLESALE HARDWARE

FRIEDMANN'S INJECTORS,



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They start promptly. Do not lower the boiler pressure when feeding. Feed warm water at high and low pressure. Deliver more water with less steam than any other. Have no movable parts to get out of order.

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Sole agents for the celebrated Chapman Slate.

STOCK SPECULATORS

Should read the Daily Market Report, containing the money article of *N. Y. Herald, Times, Tribune, World* and *Sun*, which are reprinted same day as published in those journals; also report of all sales of stock and market quotations for privileges of the N.Y. Stock Exchange. This four-paged sheet will be mailed to any address daily on receipt of postage (26 cents a month.)

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REFINERS OF
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For Export and Home Consumption.
Illuminating Oils S. W. of 110, 120, 130 and 150 deg; Head Light Oil 175 deg., Benzine, Residuum, etc. General Office,
Corner of Seventh and Duquesne Way.
Home Trade Office and Warehouse,
Duquesne Way, near Ninth Street,
PITTSBURGH.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

THE stage of water last evening by the Monongahela marks was 11 feet, and falling. The Allegheny put out more or less ice all day, and navigation was suspended and will continue so until the ice runs out. Weather clear and pleasant—all that could be desired for out-door business.

THE Belle of St. Louis is to be raised.

THE Jos. H. Bigley is coming with 21 empty barges.

THE Granite State was at Ironton, yesterday, all right.

NO arrivals or departures since the date of our last report.

IT was three weeks Sunday since the Monongahela ice came out.

THE ice was still intact at Oil City yesterday, but it will probably come out to-day.

THE Exchange left Cincinnati on Saturday for this port with a fair trip and engagements above.

THE steamer Joseph B. Williams passed Memphis at 1 P. M., Sunday last, with her tow all right.

A NUMBER of towboats will depart for the south to-day with tows of coal, providing the ice runs out.

THE Trout has retired from the Cincinnati and Mosgow trade, and will probably go to Big Sandy river.

THE Whale and barges, as will be seen by card, is announced for St. Louis to-day, and shippers should bear this in mind.

THE Emma Graham, Capt. John Thornburg, is the regular packet for Cincinnati to morrow, leaving promptly as advertised.

THE circus boat C. P. Huntington was sold at Vicksburg the other day to Forbes and Fitzpatrick, and will run in one of the short trades above that port.

THE Ashland from New Orleans, with a cargo of sweets, is en route to this port. She left Cincinnati last week, but like the rest, will be delayed by the ice.

THE Iron Mountain, of Gray's Iron Line, had her cargo about completed last evening, and will depart for New Orleans to-day, providing the ice stops running.

THE Laura L. Davis' shaft was shipped to her from Cincinnati, Saturday night. The Davis is lying at Hanging Rock and will proceed to Pittsburgh as soon as her shaft is placed in position.

FREIGHTS from Cincinnati to New Orleans; whisky, $1; pork, 75c; apples and potatoes, 50c per bbl; bacon and lard, 25c per hundred; butter and cheese, 30c; and way freights correspondingly.

CAPT. JOHN GARRY sold the Mamie B., at Vicksburg recently, to a party from Sartatia, who will use her as a mail carrier between Vicksburg and Yazoo City; $600 was the price paid for her.

THE cases of Captains W. S. Evans and S. B. Coulson, charged with perjury by Com. W. J. Kountz and W. D. Spiking, were *nol prossed* yesterday, the prosecutors having consented to the same, and paid the costs.

THE Emma Graham, from Cincinnati, was at Beaver yesterday, and the Carrie Brooks from Marietta, and Salt Valley from Ironton, were at Liverpool, all waiting for the ice to run out. It is possible they may be found in port this morning.

AT Logansport, Ind., on Saturday, one span of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad bridge, 150 feet in length, crossing the Wabash at this point, was carried entirely away by heavy floating ice. The bridge was being rebuilt of iron. A portion of the iron for the new bridge was also swept away. Damage considerable.

GEO. POLLARD, a Pittsburgh and Louisville pilot, has been laboring under mental derangement since Wednesday of last week. He was brought to Maysville on Saturday, on the Bostona, by his brother and other friends, and from there will be taken to the Insane Asylum at Lexington, Ky.

CAPT. GEO. W. REED has been appointed General Superintendent of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Street Railway as well as the Allegheny and South Side ferry boat Wm. Thaw, belonging to the same corporation, if we mistake not. No better appointment could have been made as Capt. Reed has all the necessary qualifications for the discharge of the onerous duties he has assumed.

AN Evansville dispatch under date of Saturday, says: The Mollie Moore discharged here 141 bbls and 27 half-bbls molasses, and 12 hhds sugar. She took 200 bags of shipstuff, 318 bbls rosin, 8 tons scrap iron and 10 bales sheeting, and left at 2:30 P. M., loaded to her guards. Capt. David Haney, of the Mollie Moore, received intelligence here that his only son, David Clinton Haney, died this morning. He goes to St. Louis to-night.

A ST. LOUIS special to the Cincinnati *Commercial* (under date of 3d) says: The Barge Line begins receiving on Monday, when rates will be fixed. The Kountz Line have the E. O. Stanard on berth. Mr. C. D. Woolworth, of Carlisle, Pa., who has the contract for carrying the Government supplies next season, on the Yellowstone, is here for the purpose of buying suitable tonnage. He goes over to the Ohio next week. He is accompanied by Captain Grant Marsh and others. Capt. A. J. Carter left for Cairo to bring up the John A. Scudder, and the crews of several other boats have gone below to join them. The Hon. Lewis Glenn, after seeing his docks safely through the trying ordeal of the break-up, left for Cincinnati to-night. The submarine Salvor reached the sunken Belle of St. Louis to-day. It is thought she may be raised. Clinton B. Haney, only son of Capt. David Haney, of the Mollie Moore, died this morning after a brief illness, aged 18 years. Capt. Thomas L. Calhoun, of the Glencoe, arrived from Pittsburgh to-day.

SMITH & SHEPLER,

CELEBRATED
Feed Water Boiler Washer.
PATENTED FEBRUARY 29, 1876.

This Improved Heater and Washer has been approved by the National Board of Supervising Inspectors, in session February, 1876, and also by practical Engineers on the steamboats Whale, Rover, Seven Sons, Maggie Smith, Ironsides, and others.

J. B. SHERRIFF & SON,
Manufacturers,
68 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RIVER PACKETS.

For Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg, Ironton, Portsmouth and Cincinnati.

THURSDAY, February 1—4 P. M.,
THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER
EXCHANGE.
JAS. M. KIRKER .... Master.
W. A. & L. L. MADDY .... Clerks.
Will leave as announced above,
For Freight or Passage apply on board or to
S. SHUMAN,
N. J. C. NEEMES, Agent.

For Cincinnati, Louisville, Evansville, Cairo, St. Louis and Upper Mississippi.

TUESDAY, February 6—4 P. M.
THE STEAMER
WHALE and Barges.
C. F. ADAMS .... Master
Will leave for the above and intermediate ports, giving through rates to Nashville, Memphis and New Orleans, and all points South and West.
For freight only, apply on board, or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD,
GEORGE H. GHRIEST,
FAIRMAN & HENDERSON,
Agents.

For Parkersburg, Gallipolis and Ironton.

EVERY MONDAY—4 P. M.
THE NEW AND LIGHT DRAUGHT
SALT VALLEY.
SAM. DeWOLF .... Master
KIRKER AND BUCHANAN .... Clerks
Passengers by the "Salt Valley" with through Tickets, will be transferred to the R. R. Packets and arrive at Cincinnati Thursday morning.
Freights and passenger rates as low as the lowest.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
G. H. GHRIEST, 113 Water street,
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, 13 Wood street,
S. R. & W. J. PATTERSON, Wharfboat,
Agents.

GRAY'S IRON LINE.

For Louisville, Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.

THIS DAY, FEB. 6—POSITIVELY.
THE POWERFUL TOWBOAT
IRON MOUNTAIN.
W. C. GRAY .... Master.
Will leave as above announced, and shippers can rely on her going through, thus obviating reshipping.
For rates apply to
FAIRMAN & HENDERSON,
CAPT. SAM. SHUMAN,
A. McCARTY, Agts, or to
R. C. GRAY, 94 Water street.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

EVERY WEDNESDAY—AT 4 P. M.
THE NEW AND SPLENDID PASSENGER STEAMER
EMMA GRAHAM.
J. N. WILLIAMSON .... Master.
JOHN THORNBERG .... Clerk.
Will leave as announced.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, 13 Wood St.,
GEO. H. GHRIEST, and
S. R. & J. W. PATTERSON, Agts.
Freight will be received at Patterson's Wharf Boat on Tuesdays.

For Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg, Ironton, Portsmouth and Cincinnati.

EVERY FRIDAY—3 P. M.
THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER
GRANITE STATE.
W. H. KERR .... Commander.
R. H. KERR .... Clerk.
Will leave as announced.
For freight or passage apply on board.
Freights will be received on Thursday on Patterson's Wharfboat.
J. D. COLLINGWOOD,
13 Wood street, or
S. R. & W. J. PATTERSON,
Wharfboat, foot of Wood street,
G. H. GHREIST,

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AMERICAN BANK,

Iron Bank Block,
corner Sixth avenue and Wood street,
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CASH CAPITAL $200,000
Stockholders Individually Liable.
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OF PITTSBURGH.
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R. W. MACKEY, Vice President.
W. McCANDLESS, Cashier.

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Stocks, Bonds and Other Securities Bought and Sold on Commission.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
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Spermatorrhoea or Seminal Weakness, resulting from self-abuse or sexual excess, producing nervous debility, night emissions, despondency, dizziness, dimness of sight, pimples on the face, weakness of mind and body, and finally impotency, loss of sexual power, sterility, &c., unfitting the victim for marriage or business, and rendering life miserable, are permanently cured in shortest possible time. Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, all urinary diseases and Syphilis (all forms), consisting of skin eruptions, ulcers, &c., are perfectly cured, and the blood poison thoroughly eradicated from the system. Cures guaranteed.

Dr. WHITTIER is a regular graduate of medicine, as his diploma at office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent sealed for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere, by mail or express.

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PRIVATE DISEASES.—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, seminal weakness, impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs, and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has Diploma in the office, and is a regular physician of 20 years standing in this city, and has cured over 10,000 cases.

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Of any desired size and shape. Also
Every Variety of Tiles,
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Finely Ground Fire Clay always on hand.
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Wrought Iron Turn Tables, Roofs, &c.
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IRON FRONTS FOR HOUSES
A SPECIALTY.
Also do a general Foundry business.
Works and Foundry—Cor. Allegheny and South Avenues, Allegheny City, Pa., Below Point Bridge.

NEW STAR HAMS—JUST RECEIVED the first of the new season's curing Cincinnati Sugar Cured Hams, for sale at the Famil Grocery Store of
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Corner of Liberty and Ninth streets.

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Flat Bar, Round, Square, Band, Hoop, Tank and Boiler Iron, Fine and Common Sheet Iron.
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PITTSBURGH.

Industrial Machine Works.

Hugh M. Bole, Proprietor,

Manufacturer of Stationary Steam Engines used in Saw, Grist and Planing Mills; Engines for Coal Mines and Inclined Planes, either single or double. We also make a specialty of manufacturing Machinery for Crushing and Washing Coal, Coke Oven-Pushing Machine, Elevators, Screens, &c. All work warranted first-class.

Shop—Corner of Point Alley and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Robinson, Rea & Co.,

FOUNDERS and MACHINISTS,
12 SMITHFIELD ST.,
PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY.

A. GARRISON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF
Chilled, Sand and Homogeneous Steel Rolls.
Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.
ORE AND CLAY PULVERIZERS,
ROTARY SQUEEZERS,
Haskins Patent Double Spiral Pinions.
AND
ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Office and Warehouse
No. 83 Wood Street, Cor. Second Avenue.

STEEL WORKS.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS.

Anderson & Passavant,
SUCCESSORS TO
ANDERSON & WOODS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BEST REFINED CAST STEEL,
Of every description. Also,
Best Refined German Plow and Spring Steel.
Corner Ross and First Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

LABELLE STEEL WORKS.

Smith, Sutton & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO
REITER, SUTTON & CO.,
Manufacturers of all kinds of
STEEL
ALSO,
Springs, Axles, Rake Teeth, &c.
OFFICE AND WORKS,
Ridge, Lighthill and Belmont Streets, and Ohio River,
ALLEGHENY.
Postoffice address, PITTSBURGH, PA.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA,
Manufacturers of every description of
Cast and German Steel,
Steel Fire Box and Boiler Plate,
Elliptic and Platform Springs,
Axles, Steel Tire, &c., &c.
WAREHOUSE—83 Water street and 100 First Ave'

Black Diamond Steel Works.

PARK, BRO. & CO.
Manufacturers of all descriptions of
S T E E L.
Office and Warehouse—30th, 31st and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

CRESCENT STEEL WORKS.

Miller, Metcalf & Parkin,
OFFICE, NO. 339 LIBERTY STREET
PITTSBURGH PA.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 11, 1876, Trains will leave Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

CITY TIME.

MAIN LINE EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EXPRESS daily, except Monday, at 2:56 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 11:45 a. m., Philadelphia 3:45 p. m., New York 6:45 p. m.

MAIL TRAIN daily, except Sunday, 7:16 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 8:15 p. m.

DAY EXPRESS daily, at 8:26 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 5:55 p. m., Philadelphia 7:20 p. m., New York 10:15 p. m., Baltimore 7:35 p. m., Washington 9:07 p. m.

ATLANTIC EXPRESS daily at 12:31 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 11:05 p. m., Philadelphia 3:10 a. m., New York 6:15 a. m.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS daily, except Sunday, 4:21 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 2:40 a. m., Philadelphia 7:00 a. m., New York 10:05 a. m.

FAST LINE daily at 8:06 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 3:50 a. m., Philadelphia 7:35 a. m., New York 10:35 a. m., Baltimore 7:45 a. m., Washington 9:12 a. m.

JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION 3:31 p. m.

WALL'S ACCOMMODATION 6:41, 10:21, 11:46 a. m., 1:41, 3:01, 5:46, 6:11, 11:31 p. m. Sunday 12:46 p. m.

BRINTON ACCOMMODATION 6:06 a. m., and 9:26 p. m. Sunday 9:26 p. m.

WILKINSBURG ACCOMMODATION 9:21 a. m., 1:41, 3:11, 5:21, 7:41 and 10:11 p. m.

MAIN LINE WESTWARD.

Trains arrive at Union Depot (city time) as follows:

Mail Train daily, except Monday	12:41 a. m.
Pittsburgh Express daily, except Monday	7:51 a. m.
Cincinnati Express daily	8:11 a. m.
Pacific Express daily	1:41 p. m.
Way Passenger daily	8:26 p. m.
Fast Line daily	11:11 p. m.
Johnstown accommodation	10:26 a. m.

Wall's Accommodation 6:36, 9:01 a. m., 1:21, 2:41, 5:51, 7:11 and 7:56 p. m. Sunday 10:01 a. m., 7:11 p. m.

Brinton Accommodation 7:41 and 8:16 a. m., and 11:16 p. m. Sunday 7:56 p. m.

Wilkinsburg Accommodation 7:11, 11:46 a. m., 3:06, 4:41, 7:31, and 9:31 p. m.

SOUTH-WEST PENN. RAILWAY.

NO CHANGE OF CARS.

Youghiogheny Express, except Sunday, 8:36 a. m. Uniontown Express daily, except Sunday 4:26 p. m.

Trains arrive from Uniontown at 9:36 a. m. and 6:01 p. m.

WEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.

From Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City, (city time):

MAIL TRAIN, connecting for Butler..7:11 a. m.
EXPRESS, connecting for Butler........2:31 p. m.
BUTLER ACCOM., 9:31 a. m. Sunday at 7:46 a. m.
FREEPORT ACCOM..................4:56 p. m.
SPRINGDALE ACC., 9:16, 11:31 a. m., 6:16, and 11:31 p. m. On Sunday at 12:51 and 9:11 p. m.
SHARPSBURG ACCOM..................8:41 p. m.
MARKET TRAIN FOR BUTLER............3:51 p. m.

Trains arrive at Federal Street Depot (city time): Express, connecting from Butler........9:58 a. m. Mail Train, connecting from Butler....5:26 p. m. Butler Ac. 1.06 p. m. On Sunday at 6:56 p. m. Freeport Accom....................8:06 a. m. Springdale Accom., 6:51 a. m., 3:51 and 7:16 p. m. On Sunday at 9:51 a. m. and 6:41 p. m. Sharpsburg Accom..................9:51 p. m. Market Train from Butler..........9:01 a. m.

The Excelsior Baggage Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Time cards and full information can be obtained at the Ticket Offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue and the Union Depot.

D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after Dec. 4th, 1876, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Crestline Mail.	6:12am	Atlantic Ex	2:42am
Erie & Asht. Ex	7:27am	Wheeling Ex	10:47am
Cl. & Wh'g Mail	8:32am	Chicago Ex	12:27pm
Chicago Ex	9:12am	Erie & Ash. Ex.	2:42pm
Cl. & Wh'g Ex.	1:52pm	Chicago Mail	3:42pm
Pacific Ex	2:12pm	Pacific Ex	3:52pm
Wheeling Ex	4:17pm	Ch. & St. L. Ex.	7:47pm
Erie & War Ex	4:37pm	Cl. & Wh'g Ex	7:57pm
Fast Line	11:42pm	Erie Ex	11:37pm
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac.	8:47am	Leetsdale Ac	6:42am
Leetsdale Ac	10:37am	Leetsdale Ac	7:27am
Leetsdale Ac	12:07pm	Beaver FallsAc.	8:12am
Sharpsville Ac.	1:12pm	Enon Accom	8:47am
Leetsdale Ac	2:37pm	Sharps & War ac	10:12am
Enon Accom	3:37pm	Leetsdale Ac	12:52pm
Leetsdale Ac	5:12pm	Beaver Falls Ac	2:12pm
Beaver Falls Ac	6:22pm	Leetsdale Ac	4:22pm
Leetsdale Ac	9:37pm	Leetsdale Ac	6:22pm
Leetsdale Ac	11:32pm	Leetsdale Ac	10:02pm
Fair Oaks Sunday Church	12:42pm	Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9:52am

Pacific Express leaves Daily. Fast Line leaves Daily, except Saturday. Chicago Express arrives Daily. Atlantic Express arrives Daily, Mondays excepted. All other trains leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
J. D. LAYNG, General Manager.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY. (Panhandle Route.)

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 26, 1876, Trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.

Pacific Express	8:42am
Fast Line	11:32pm
Steubenville Accommodation	7:17am
Washington Accommodation	9:17am
McDonald's Accommodation	11:02am
Dennison Accommodation	3:52pm
Washington Accommodation	4:52pm
McDonald's Accommodation	6:12pm
Mansfield Accommodation	11:02pm
Sunday Church Train to McDonald	12:47pm
Sunday evening Ch. Train to Mansfield	9:42pm
ARRIVE.	
Cincinnati Express	8:02am
Fast Line	7:57pm
McDonald's Accommodation	6:47am
Washington Accommodation	8:22am
Dennison Accommodation	9:42am
McDonald's Accommodation	2:02pm
Washington Accommodation	3:57pm
Steubenville Accommodation	5:32pm
Mansfield Accommodation	7:17pm
Sunday Church Train from McDonald	9:57am

Pacific Express and Fast Line leave daily. Cincinnati Express Fast Line and Mansfield Accommodation arrive daily.

All other trains will run daily, except Sunday.

Sleeping Cars without change to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

D. W. CALDWELL, General Manager.
S. M. FELTON, Jr., Gen. Supt.
W. L. O'BRIEN, Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH DIVISION.

On and after SUNDAY, JAN. 14th, 1877, trains on this road will depart from and arrive at Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Fayette co. Ac.	7:10am	McKeesport Ac.	5:45am
McKeesport Ac	8:42am	Through Express	7:00am
Through Mail	9:24am	McKeesport Ac.	7:45am
McKeesport Ac.	11:20am	W. Newton Ac.	8:25am
McKeesport Ac.	3:20pm	Uniontown Ex	9:40am
Uniontown Ex	3:55pm	McKeesport Ac	12:40pm
McKeesport Ac.	4:15pm	McKeesport Ac.	2:00pm
W. Newton Ac.	5:58pm	Fayette co. Ex	5:33pm
McKeesport Ac.	6:20pm	McKeesport Ac.	6:00pm
Through Ex	9:45pm	McKeesport Ac.	7:30pm
McKeesport Ac.	11:15pm	Through Mail	8:20pm
Church Train	12:40pm	Church Train	10:05am
Church Train	9:21pm	Church Train	6:45pm

Through Express daily. Through Mail daily, except Sunday.

Accommodation trains and Fayette Co. express daily except Sunday.

THE MOST DIRECT AND PLEASANT ROUTE TO THE EAST AND SOUTH VIA WASHINGTON CITY.

Through Mail leaving at 9:24 a. m. arrives at Washington 9:10 p. m., Baltimore 10:30 p. m., Richmond 7:05 a. m., Philadelphia 3:05 a. m., New York 6:25. a. m.

Through Express leaving at 9:45 p. m. arrives at Washington 9:45 a. m., Baltimore 11:30 a. m., Richmond 11:00 p. m., Philadelphia 6:20 p. m., New York 10:15 p. m.

QUICK TIME TO MT. PLEASANT, CONNELLSVILLE AND UNIONTOWN.

Leave Pittsburgh 9:24 a. m., arrive at Connellsville 11:16 a. m., Uniontown 11:44 a. m.; Mt. Pleasant 11:47 a. m.

Leave Pittsburgh 3:55 p. m., arrive at Connellsville 6:06 p. m., Uniontown 6:45 p. m., Mt. Pleasant 7:14 p. m.

Pullman Sleeping Coaches on Through Express and Elegant Day Coaches on Through Mail Trains.

Ticket Offices, Corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, and Depot, corner Grant and Water streets.

E. K. HYNDMAN, Superintendent.
L. M. COLE, Genl. Ticket Agent.
R. EVANS, Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH, VIRGINIA & CHARLESTON RAILWAY.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 26, 1876, and until further notice, Trains will leave and arrive at the New Depot, corner Fourth avenue and Try street, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Monon. Mail	9:10am	Pittsburgh Ac.	8:37am
Monon. ac	10:52am	PittsburghEx	10:32am
Monongahela ex	3:05pm	Pittsburgh Ac	1:37pm
Monongahela Ac	5:50pm	Pittsburgh Mail	5:40pm

Homestead accommodation leaves Ormsby at 6:00 a. m., returning, leaves Homestead at 6.22 a. m., running to Birmingham.

CHURCH TRAIN leaves Monongahela City every Sunday at 8:00 a. m., stopping at all points for passengers, and reaching Pittsburgh at 10:08 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:40 p. m., arriving at Monongahela City at 2:50 p. m.

All trains from Pittsburgh run through to Monongahela City.

Through connections to and from Brownsville and all intermediate points on the Monongahela river, daily, (except Sunday,) as follows: Leave Brownsville at 5:00 a. m. and 12 m., connecting to reach Pittsburgh at 10.31 a. m. and 1:37 and 5:20 p. m. Returning, trains leave Pittsburgh at 9:10 a. m., 3:05, 5:50 p. m., connect with Packets, reaching Brownsville at 4:00, 6:45 and 11:00 p. m.

Leave orders for Baggage at General Office, 61 Fourth avenue.

JOHN M. BYERS, Ch. Eng. and Supt.
WM. J. ROSE, Gen. Frt. and Pass, Agt.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD—On and after MONDAY, JAN. 29, 1877, trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh Time:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Arnolds Park Accom	6:50am	Night Express	6:20am
Buffalo Ex	7:40am	Arnolds Park ac	6:40am
S. Works Ac	10:15am	S. Works Ac	7:35am
Freeport Ac	11:40am	Arnolds Park ac	9:55am
Titusville Ex	1:55pm	Emlen'ton & Reynoldsville Ac.	11:35am
Emlen'ton & Reynoldsville Ac.	3:20pm	S. Works Ac	1:45pm
Arnolds Park Ac	5:00pm	Titusville Ex	2:35pm
S. Works Ac	6:15pm	Freeport Ac	6:00pm
Night Ex	8:20pm	Arnolds Park ac	7:30pm
Arnolds Park ac	11:10pm	Buffalo Ex	8:50pm

All Trains Daily, except Sunday.

Church Train leaves Soda Works at 8:40 a. m., arriving at Pittsburgh at 10:05 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:40 p. m., arriving at Soda Works at 2:05 p. m. Stopping at all stations.

Sunday Special—Leaves Pittsburgh at 8:45 a. m., arriving at Emlenton 1:20 p. m.; returning leaves Emlenton 3:10 p. m., arriving at Pittsburgh 7:15 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars on Night Express between Pittsburgh and Titusville.

Buffalo Express north connects at Red Bank with train on Low Grade Division for Brookville, and Driftwood, making connections at Driftwood with trains on the P. & E. R. R. eastward to Williamsport, westward to Emporium, Olean and points on B., N. Y. & P. R. R.

Buffalo Express north and south, connect at Red Bank with trains on Low Grade Division for Sligo, Brookville and Reynoldsville.

Buffalo Express, north and south, make close connections at Brocton to and from Buffalo.

Orders can be left with Excelsior Baggage Company, 78 Fifth avenue, for baggage to be checked from hotels or residences to destination.

Ticket office, No. 13 Fifth avenue and Union Depot.

J. MORTON HALL, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent.
DAVID McCARGO, Gen. Superintendent.

MAGNOLIA FLOUR—THE FINEST Winter White Wheat Flour on the market in barrels or bags. Also, Patent Process Minnesota Flour, choice, fresh supply received; no charge for cartage.

JNO. A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner of Liberty and Ninth streets.

HOME NEWS.

Falling barometer, southwest winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather, are indicated for to-day.

Register's Notice.

On our second page to-day will be found the accounts filed in the Register's office to be presented to the Orphan's Court for confirmation on Monday, March 5th, 1877.

Damage Done by the Ice.

A number of oil boats at Sharpsburg, the draw-way and part of the dam of Satterlee's saw mill, on Pine creek, were carried away by the ice gorge on Sunday evening. About $2,000 worth of timber belonging to Graham and Laramie were scattered through the fields and lots in Etna borough. It will take high water to get the timber back, and if it has to be hauled it will take half its value to return it to its place. The loss will be about $500. But few fences were left between Pine creek and Montrose. The oil tanks at Fairview were lifted out of their places by the force of the ice.

"Burnside at Knoxville."

To-morrow evening J. Harvey Stevenson Esq., will deliver a lecture before Triumph Lodge, No. 68, Ancient Order United Workmen, in Colfax Hall, Fifth avenue. Mr. Stevenson is spoken of as a fine orator and a gentleman of high literary ability. He was a soldier himself, and his description of the bivouac and the battle is full of the graphic force of a personal experience. This lecture is one of the series of winter evening entertainments given by the Lodge—a feature which has stirred up increased interest in the "Triumph" and made it one of the most popular, as it is one of the very best lodges, connected with this excellent order.

Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company.

MILWAUKEE, January 27, 1877.

To the Trustees and other Policy Holders of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company:

The Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees herewith submit the eighteenth annual statement showing the condition of the Company at the close of the year 1876.

The assets of the Company on the first day of January, 1877, were $18,062,825.02. On the first day of January, 1876, they were $17,118,812.11.

The amount loaned on bond and mortgage during the year 1876 was $2,039,255.97, on real estate valued at $6,744,452; and the amount paid in on loans during the year was $1,035,096.51, leaving the increase of loans on bond and mortgage $1,004,159.46. The amount of all loans on the 1st of January, 1877, was $11,695,627.99, secured by mortgages that are first liens on real estate valued at $42,726,190.00.

During the year 1876 the company issued 4,968 policies, covering risks to the amount of $11,404,726, being in excess of the issues of 1875. The whole number of policies in force on the 1st day of January, 1877, was 36,456, and the whole amount at risk was $67,493,191.00. The income for 1876 was $3,925,372.25, and the death losses paid were $872,865.51, in twenty-seven different States. The interest receipts for the year were $1,359,566.78, which is $42,223.14 more than in 1875, while at the same time the accrued interest account January 1, 1877, was $33,790.27 larger than it was January 1, 1876. The ratio of expenses to receipts is 11.84 per cent.

The surplus of the Company over a four per cent. reserve is $2,706,317.92.

Notwithstanding the unsettled and depressed financial condition of the country under which all business interests have suffered during the past year, the Company has continued to steadily advance, and to-day challenges comparison with all rivals in the character of its assets, the relative proportion of its surplus, and the magnitude of its dividends. The year 1876 is the third in succession during which the interest receipts of the Company have exceeded the combined disbursements for death claims and expenses, thus furnishing through a series of years practical proof of economy of management, favorable mortality experience, and the income producing power of our investments.

HENRY C. AYERS,
General Agent for Western Penna.
No. 44 Sixth street, opposite St. Clair Hotel.

A YOUNG SUICIDE.

A Fourteen-Year Old Allegheny Girl Takes Arsenic.

The following special to the GAZETTE was received last evening:

CALIFORNIA, PA, February 5, 1877.

Clara B. Laird, aged fourteen years, and a resident of Allegheny City, committed suicide at this place on Saturday night by taking arsenic. Cause unknown. H.

It was too late last evening when the telegram was received to obtain any further facts in Allegheny in reference to the case.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Unfortunately space is so limited this morning that an extended reference to "Dan'l Druce," which had it first production last night, is out of the question. Briefly stated, it is one of the most exquisite of the many delightful plays that have been performed on the Opera House stage. For literary beauty and finish it will rank among the highest of dramatic productions. Mr. Davenport's ability is too well known in this city to need mention. Miss Geraldine Maye's impersonation of *Dorothy* was charmingly natural, and won her general commendation. The remainder of the cast was good.

Library Hall.

The sale of seats for John B. Gough's lecture this evening has been very heavy, foretelling a large audience. Seats for Ingersoll's lecture are also selling rapidly.

The Foster Serenaders.

The Stephen C. Foster serenaders will appear at Library Hall on Friday evening of next week in an amateur minstrel entertainment for the benefit of the Reform Club room project. An interesting programme is promised, concluding with a new burlesque entitled the "Go Nod Club."

OFFICERS ELECTED.

Organization of the Allegheny Poor Board.

Last evening at five o'clock the Allegheny Board of Directors of the Poor met to organize for the ensuing year, and also to elect officers and employes. Mr. Leonard Walters was called to the chair, with Mr. Phillips as Secretary. Mayor Phillips administered the oath of office to Messrs. Neely, Dickson, Walker, Walter, and workmen who had been re-elected. Mr. Joseph Neely was then elected President by acclamation. Messrs. A. Dickson and C. Hutchinson were nominated for permanent Secretary. Mr. Dickson was elected. Robert D. McGonnigle was elected Clerk by acclamation. Other officers were then chosen for the year as follows: Steward, T. F. Grubbs; Chaplain, Rev. Collier; Physician of the Eastern District and City Home, Dr. B. B. Smith; Physician of the Western District, Dr. R. H. Gilliford; Engineer, George W. Todd; Solicitor, W. B. Rodgers; Matron for the Home, Mrs. M. A. Grubbs; Matron for Female Insane Department, Mrs. M. J. Kellogg; Superintendent of Male Insane Department, R. B. Crawford; Farmer, B. Ramage; Nurse, Miss M. J. Ferguson; Baker, George Toussaint. The new farmer was directed to enter upon his duties on the 15th of this month.

DECAPITATED.

General Moorhead Declines the Nomination for Mayor.

The Citizens' ticket nominated at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, on the 2d instant, is headless, General Moorhead, who was placed at the head of the ticket as the candidate for Mayor, having declined the honor, as will be seen by the following correspondence:

PITTSBURGH, February 2, 1877.

HON. J. K. MOORHEAD: *Dear Sir:* At a meeting of citizens held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, a committee of twenty-five was appointed to nominate a Citizens' ticket for Mayor, Treasurer and Controller.

In pursuance of their appointment the Committee met to-day at 11 o'clock A. M., and unanimously nominated you for Mayor.

The undersigned were appointed a committee to wait upon you and inform you of your nomination and request your acceptance of the same, and report your answer to an adjourned meeting to be held at 2:30 o'clock P. M. Not being able to find you we have concluded to address you by letter. Please reply at your earliest convenience.

Yours truly,
JOHN MOORHEAD,
JOSEPH WOODWELL,
GEORGE DILWORTH,
Committee.

OFFICE MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION CO.,
PITTSBURGH, February 5, 1877.

Messrs. Moorhead, Woodwell and Dilworth, Committee:

GENTLEMEN—On my return from an examination of the locks and dams of the Monongahela Navigation Company, on Saturday, I received your note of the 2d inst., informing me that I had been unanimously nominated for the office of Mayor, by a committee appointed at a citizens' meeting, held on the 1st inst., and that you were appointed to inform me of the nomination, and request my acceptance of the same. Whilst I appreciate highly the compliment paid me by their selection, and return my thanks to the citizens for the same, and to you for the kind manner in which you have communicated the fact to me, it becomes my duty to inform you that other important and responsible engagements preclude me from entertaining the matter for a moment, and I, therefore, very respectfully decline the nomination.

Respectfully yours,
J. K. MOORHEAD.

Try the extra quality Boston crackers baked by S. S. Marvin & Co.

THE POLICE TROUBLES.

Endeavoring to Investigate the Muddle.

Some Interesting Reading, but the "Bottom Facts" not Reached —The "Laws of Evidence" Interfere—The Hearing not Concluded.

Nine o'clock yesterday morning was the hour fixed for the hearing of the case of Roger O'Mara, charged before the Mayor, under a city ordinance, with accepting a bribe. As at the hearing in this case it was expected that the whole trouble at the Mayor's office would also be ventilated, great interest was manifested by the public in the hearing. Before the hour fixed for the hearing to commence the Mayor's public office was crowded to repletion by spectators. There was also a large number of witnesses present, among whom were John Coyle, Esq., ex-Chief Hartzell and County Detective Dressler. Mr. Swartzwelder, Esq., appeared as counsel for the prosecution, and T. B. Mason, Esq., of Mercer, for the defense. Mr. J. T. Porter, stenographic reporter, was also present, having been engaged by the Mayor. The case was not called until nearly ten o'clock, owing to Mr. Swartzwelder being delayed. O'Mara plead not guilty to the charge and then the hearing was adjourned to the jail, in order to obtain the testimony of Ferguson and Ellis.

At the jail Warden Smith gave the use of his private parlor for the hearing. There were present in the room beside the Mayor, Detectives O'Mara and McGovern, County Detective Dressler and R. M. Gibson, Esq., Ellis' attorney. Before commencing the hearing the Mayor said that the investigation was to be of a two-fold character, embracing a criminal charge and an imputation against the moral character of a police officer. He proposed to make the scope as wide as it could be made, and was determined that the investigation should be thorough in all its bearings. The testimony of Ellis was then called for. Instead of responding, his counsel objected to his client being called, as his testimony might hurt some one else and could not possibly benefit himself. The Mayor wanted to know why Mr. Gibson hadn't stopped Ellis in court. Mr. Gibson answered that that was his business. Ellis then being asked his reason for not wanting to testify said that he declined on the advice of his counsel. He was then taken away and Ferguson called.

FERGUSON'S STORY.

Ferguson then proceeded to testify as follows:

Got acquainted with Ellis in Chicago eight or ten months before the fire; he came to me and asked me for work; I was a painter; gave him a job; his family were respectable people; his real name is Arthur Webster; he went to St. Louis; I went there too, but not with him; met him, and he told me he was broke; that he had jumped a lock-up; told him he could get along if he would behave himself; gave him work; in about three weeks he got acquainted with a little Jew; the police told me he was getting into bad company; he was given two hours to leave the city, because burglar tools were found in his possession; I went to Cincinnati with him; he went to Cleveland, and then I came to this city; he did some burglaries, and was working for Barleif on Fifth avenue; Ellis came to me; after that he got into the Oppenheimer robbery; I was also arrested, and the Mayor fined me $100; I heard O'Mara had caused my arrest, and I met him on the street and gave him a talking to; my wife, who kept on Third avenue, told me I had to keep Ellis and others away from my house; I told O'Mara I intended to keep them away, and he said if I would I could stay in the city. After that I painted O'Mara and McGovern's houses, and they got me seven or eight other jobs; while I was painting O'Mara's house, I became acquainted with his little boy and liked him; while keeping a saloon I helped O'Mara and McGovern in detecting criminals; I was still painting while keeping a saloon; I frequently sent for O'Mara and McGovern; the relations with O'Mara continued until I was arrested on this charge; O'Mara and McGovern and Demmel often came to my house in search of information; neither Mayor McCarthy, Demmel, O'Mara, or McGovern ever offered me immunity from arrest for giving this information. After I was arrested Mayor McCarthy came to me at the lock-up and said to me "the angels would have to come down and proclaim my innocence before he would believe it, and that he was going to use every effort to ascertain my connection with the crime."

HIS OWN DEFENSE.

The assertion of Ellis that I told him that I had a job in Allegheny to work after the election was over is a malicious lie; I never had any such conversation with Ellis or any one else; the statement that I went to Heckert's store with him, that we made a pattern of the key and then went on the roof of the building to inspect the entrance, is not true; I was not in Allegheny with him; we were taken over to Allegheny to the person from whom the key was obtained; Ellis was identified but I was not. I was arrested at my own house, and so was Ellis; two strange policemen made the arrests; I was in the Central Station four or five days before I had a hearing; while in the Central Station O'Mara came to see me several times; he told me I had got myself into a nice fix; I told him I was innocent; he replied it would be better for me if I was; he made a similar remark to Ellis, who also said he was innocent; all the conversations I had with O'Mara were in the presence of Ellis; I sent for the Mayor while at the Central Station; at one or two of the interviews with O'Mara Mayor McCarthy was present; no offers were ever made to me to convict Ellis and secure my own release; at one of the interviews Ellis offered to turn up a third party with stolen goods in his possession if he was allowed to go free; he said a man wanted him to commit a robbery, and if he was let off he would go with the man and let the police gobble him with the goods; the Mayor refused to listen, and O'Mara said such a job would not be countenanced; when I sent for the Mayor I wanted to get out on bail; he told me the wagon was an important link in the case; I told him I didn't know where it was, but I thought I could find it if he would send an officer with me; Detective Scott went with me, and I did find it; neither Roger O'Mara nor any other person connected with the Mayor's office made any promises to me, if I would do certain things, I could escape; if ever I did commit a robbery, O'Mara would be the last person in that office I would tell of it; he wouldn't show me any mercy; I was discharged and Ellis held; now I am held and Ellis discharged.

THAT INDICTMENT.

I knew I was to be indicted by the Grand Jury; I know a man who spent $40 with the Grand Jury to get them to ignore the bill against Ellis; it was not O'Mara who told me that the Grand Jury had found a true bill; no other person connected with the Mayor's office told me; I knew it before the bill had left the Grand Jury; I went to O'Mara and told him; he said it couldn't be possible; that there was no evidence against me; he sent Charlie M'Govern up and found it was true; O'Mara then told me to give myself up; I refused because I didn't want to lay in jail over Sunday; O'Mara told me to go and see Col. Bayne, my lawyer; the conversation was in the rotunda of Municipal Hall; had conversation with O'Mara in Allegheny the same evening; I told him I thought it was a put up job on me, and I had good reasons for thinking so; he told me to give myself up, and I wish to God I had done so; Roger O'Mara never hinted, directly or indirectly, the necessity of my going away; I went away on the advice of another man who is implicated in this robbery, and whose name has never been mentioned in this case; he said "You go away and we can get Ellis out." Since I have been in this trouble one of them has offered me $200 to get a pardon. This man is with Bartlieb. One of these men engaged Mr. Gibson to defend Ellis. I have been approached, and my wife also, to testify in favor of Ellis. All the witnesses were examined before Mr. Gibson, in his own office. One of these men came down and asked my wife for $100. They said they would put up $100 if she would put up another for the defense of Ellis. She refused, saying she had no interest in Ellis. One of these men told me before the Grand Jury went into session that I would be indicted if Ellis was. I never told Mr. Dressler that Ellis committed that robbery. I told Dressler that Ellis had told me, after he had been jailed, that one piece of the silk had been cut off and sent away. While I was in jail I had several interviews with Dressler. He said that it was not me he was after, but O'Mara. I said if I could help him to convict O'Mara I would. I made appointments to see Dressler at his house. At one of these interviews I told him that I met Roger O'Mara in Allegheny, and I told him that Roger had told me to give myself up. I did tell him that a party insisted upon my leaving town, and this was the person already referred to. No one connected with the Mayor's office advised me to leave town. The party that made me leave town was the same party that secured the services of Mr. Gibson. I do not recollect ever saying to Dressler and the District Attorney that it was at the instance and by the advice of Roger O'Mara that I went away. The interviews with Dressler were held with a view of implicating O'Mara. When it was discovered that I could not tell anything that would benefit Ellis, then the next endeavor was to implicate O'Mara. When I told this to Dressler he said, "That will do. Roger O'Mara has a better hold on you than I have. I will attend to the rest myself."

ABOUT THE PONY.

Ellis and I bought the pony a long time before the robbery. After I got into trouble the pony was taken to Johnston's stable, as Crager's had been filled with coal. I found out that I could not sell the pony in the market for more than fifteen dollars. I saw Ellis about it, and he told me to do as I liked about it. This was after I had been discharged by the Mayor, and before the indictment was found. The pony was eating its own head off, and I met Roger and Demmel one day, and I said to Roger that I would give the pony to little "Marty" for a Christmas present. I did not give it to Roger for anything that he had done for me, but because he had got me work and because I was acquainted with, and had a liking for his little boy. Roger never promised to get me off, or to do anything for me in consideration of the gift. That is the whole pony transaction. There was no bribery about it.

Ferguson said he bought the valises a Ellis' request, who said he was going to use them at the auction sale of jewelry, as he was going to travel through the country in that business. He swore that the valises were never in his house. They were in the possession of one of the individuals already referred to. He said he purchased the dark lantern to go into his cellar and attend to his gas metre, which was constantly freezing up. He bought it on the advice of the gas men, who said it was unsafe to go into the cellar with an uncovered light. He said that he knew nothing about the rope.

On cross-examination nothing of importance was elicited. The hearing was then adjourned until four o'clock in the afternoon.

The Evening Hearing.

The crowd in the Mayor's office when the hearing was resumed at four o'clock was no less large than was the one in the morning. Promptly at four o'clock the Mayor ascended the stand. The first witness called was Peter Dressler, County Detective. Being sworn he testified as follows: I can't recollect the exact date when I first became engaged in the transactions leading to the conviction of Ferguson for the committal of the robery of Boggs & Buhl's store, but it was on the day an indictment was found against Ferguson and Ellis; it was about three o'clock in the afternoon of that day that a process for the arrest of Ferguson was issued by the Court and placed in my hands. I immediately started to hunt Ferguson; went to his house on Fourth avenue, but didn't find him; I then went to the Chief of Police and asked him whom I could trust.

Question—Did he inform you whom you could trust.

Answer—He did.

Q.—Did you mean who among the police officers you could trust—among the officers at the Mayor's office?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did he inform you if O'Mara, McGovern, or Demmell could be trusted?

A.—None of these names were mentioned.

The witness continued—That evening I went down to Ferguson's house bought a cigar, and searched the house; no one went in with me; Detective Rivers was at the back door and officer Johnston at the front; I then searched all over Pittsburgh and then went to Allegheny; Rivers and Long were with me; I'm not certain whether Hartzell was along or not; I asked Rivers to go with me to a certain house that he knew; I searched the house, but found nobody was there; the house was on Sandusky street; we then seached further in Allegheny, and then came to Pittsburgh and searched until nearly two o'clock when we give it up. I telegraphed to Cleveland and wrote to Steubenville; heard some money was sent to Steubenville; got information that Ferguson was there; got a telegram, "Your man is here;" I telegraphed back to arrest him and I would be there; this was on the 11th of January. I got there at dark; left to come back that night; got back to Pittsburgh that night; Rivers met me at the depot in accordance with a dispatch sent him; Chief Hartzell was in the depot also; I took Ferguson into a room and took the handcuffs off; think we met Long near the jail; Ferguson was bailed out on the second day. Before having the process put into my hands I had nothing to do with the case; I didn't know him by sight; Mr. Schild, who bailed him, is not a relation of mine, but is a good friend of mine; it was after he consulted with me that he went bail for Ferguson; he had been sent to me by Mr. John Coyle, who said he ought to see me; Mr. Schild afterward got out a bailpiece for Ferguson; he came to the Court House to see me, and asked me what I thought about getting out the bailpiece; I told Mr. Schild he could do what he pleased. The same night that Ferguson was bailed out by Mr. Schild, he met me at my house by appointment. Coming up on the train he said that as soon as he was bailed out, he would tell me something that would open my eyes; it was on Saturday night that he came to see me.

THAT FERGUSON INTERVIEW.

Mr. Swartzwelder—What was said that night?

Witness—If you want me to, Ill' tell it, but I thought you didn't want to hear that.

Mr. Swartzwelder—Go on.

Witness—All right then, if you want it.

The Mayor—You're here to tell all you know. You needn't go on as if you had an awful story to tell.

Witness—Well, I was under the impression I was on trial myself.

Mr. Swartzwelder—What Ferguson said to you is not evidence.

The Mayor (to witness)—This hearing is under a city ordinance and the police regulations. If you know anything at all that will throw light on the question, or that is in any way connected with this office, I want you to tell it.

Mr. Swartzwelder—I perfectly agree with your Honor, but I don't want anything but evidence.

Counsel for the defense also objected to the receiving of anything but evidence.

Witness continued—I never saw O'Mara and Ferguson together in Allegheny; I know nothing about the pony except what Roger O'Mara said himself about it at the trial, and what Ferguson told me that night.

At this point the counsel for the defense again interrupted the witness. A few words passed between the Mayor and counsel, His Honor insisting on having the Ferguson story and Mr. Mason objecting.

HE WANTED A CHANCE.

The witness resumed—I had no more conversation with Ferguson after his bail surrendered him and the trial took place; I saw him in the jail office, and he said to me I didn't give him any chance; I said I gave him all the chance, but he didn't do what he said he would; in the appointments I had with him I wasn't trying to get anything against Roger O'Mara; the first appointment with Ferguson was at his request, the second at mine; the first one was on Saturday night, and he hadn't time to talk; I then asked him to come or send on Sunday evening; he asked leave to come to my house, as he didn't want a certain party to see him talking with me.

Mayor—Did you ever send him a note at any time?

Witness—Never in my life.

By Mr. Swartzwelder—Were those interviews satisfactory to you? Did you get the information you wanted?

Witness—I did not, and I told him not to come to my house again; I had had enough of it.

Question—Did you have a talk with Ellis in jail, to get him to turn State's evidence?

Answer—No; I never had any conversation with him, only to speak to him.

Q.—Did you get any one else to negotiate with him to turn State's evidence?

A.—Well, I can't tell all the secrets of our business; the Mayor and you lawyers all know that. I had to speak to some one, certainly, to get the evidence against Ellis. I knew two or three days before the trial that he had turned State's evidence. I knew nothing about the pony except what I got from Ferguson and O'Mara on the stand.

The Mayor—Tell all you know about O'Mara that Ferguson said.

Counsel for defense again objected, because it would not be evidence.

The Mayor—I told you in the beginning that this is a double investigation; it is both under the ordinance and the police regulations. I want to get all the bottom facts. With that intention I have employed a stenographic reporter to take down every word that is said.

Witness—I refuse to tell then.

The Mayor—I have done my best to get at the facts in this matter, and I want to call the attention of the reporters to the fact that the witnesses refuse to tell what they profess to know.

A PROTEST.

Major Will. M. Hartzell, ex-Chief of Police, was next called. Before being sworn he read the following protest:

I have accepted service of the subpœna on this case, and appear here in obedience to its mandate reluctantly. I will not place myself in the position of disregarding any legal process, nor do I wish to assume the attitude of a recusant witness, but will be sworn under protest, because I do not consider this the proper tribunal to conduct this investigation. The judgment or finding will be in the power of the Mayor, who has been implicated to some extent in the surroundings, and I may be regarded as his accuser. Such being the case, therefore, and in view of his hostile conduct toward me, leads me to the belief that he will take advantage of the opportunity to do me great injustice. I am entirely willing, and will have no hesitation to produce the fullest testimony in regard to the matters in controversy before a tribunal so constituted that the judge or judges will not be personally interested in the result of the trial. This tribunal, I am free to say, is not so constituted.

The Major was then sworn, but before giving his testimony he said he wished to state that he would decline to answer any questions not pertinent to the charge under the ordinance.

The Mayor—I want you to tell all you know. I am extremely anxious that you should.

Witness (sarcastically)—I've no doubt you do.

NOT CAUGHT NAPPING.

After a few passes between Mr. Swartzwelder and the witness in regard to what he considered testimony pertinent to the case, the examination of witness was commenced.

Mr. Swartzwelder—Do you know of any fact or circumstances that led you to believe that either O'Mara, McGovern, or Demmel was trying or endeavoring to protect Ferguson from prosecution?

Witness—I decline to answer in this presence.

Question—Do you know of any fact that would implicate O'Mara?

Answer—I decline to answer in this presence.

Question—Do you know of any fact that would lead you to believe that O'Mara received a bribe?

Answer—Nothing except what was said in court by himself.

Question—Do you know of anything to lead you to believe that O'Mara, Demmel or McGovern were interfering in the arrest of Ferguson?

Answer—I decline to answer.

Question—Do you know of anything as Chief of Police that would lead you to believe that O'Mara was derelict in the discharge of his police duties?

Answer—I decline to answer.

Question—Well, what do you think is the charge, so that I can frame a question you will answer?

Answer—The charge is that Roger O'Mara received a bribe while a police officer, the action against him for so doing being under a city ordinance.

Question—Have you any reason to believe that the Mayor had any connection with shielding Ferguson?

Answer—I decline to answer.

The ordinance was here brought and read, and the examination was resumed.

Question—Do you know or have you a valid reason for believing that O'Mara did receive a bribe or illegal fee for the protection of Ferguson?

Answer—I know nothing except his own statement in court.

Question—Had you any valid reason for believing that he did?

Answer—I had heard something in reference to the pony; I knew nothing of my own personal knowledge.

Question—Do you object to tell what you heard?

Answer—I do.

Question—Was your action as Chief of Police the result of what you had heard?

Answer—I decline to answer. I know nothing definite about the matter. I heard something about the pony, but it didn't take a lodgement in my mind because I didn't believe it.

Question—Do you believe now that he took a bribe?

Answer—I am not prepared to say now that he took the pony as a bribe.

This closed the examination of the witness, nothing being elicited from him upon cross-examination.

RIVERS ON THE STAND.

Detective Fred. Rivers being sworn testified that he was out of the city the day the robbery occurred and didn't return until the following Saturday. Ferguson and Ellis were then arrested. He had no direct order to work up the case and heard of no special order to do so. The rule among detectives is not to interfere with one another in working up a case. O'Mara, Demmell and McGovern were working on the case and witness therefore didn't do anything about it. He was present at the trial and thought there was not sufficient evidence to hold Ferguson. He was not after Ferguson's discharge approached by any one to help hunt evidence to procure an indictment against him. The witness continued: After Ferguson had been indicted Dressler came to me and asked me to help to find Ferguson; I did not tell O'Mara, or the Mayor that Dressler wanted me to help him; I went that night with Dressler to search for Ferguson; I afterward had conferences with parties in reference to the search; I conferred with the Chief of Police, and detectives Long and Scott, in reference to the matter; don't remember that Chief Hartzell, Peter Dressler and others told me that their anxiety in the case was not so much to get Ferguson as to get others; I heard a rumor that O'Mara had been given the pony; I had cause for a valid belief that he had taken it as a bribe; I knew of the dark lantern, rope, etc., before they were put in evidence in the trial; I received no information from any parties in reference to the matter, except from those who appeared as witnesses in the trial.

JEALOUSY IN THE FRONT OFFICE.

If a lack of harmony and working in unison between Detectives O'Mara, McGovern and Demmel on one part, and Long, Scott, Moessner, myself and the Chief on the other, can be called jealousy, then there has been jealousy between us; for myself I can say that I did entertain a dislike for O'Mara, McGovern and Demmel; I don't know but what this dislike led me to work harder in getting the case against Ferguson; I thought O'Mara McGovern and Demmel hadn't properly worked up the case before the hearing or else there would have been enough evidence against Ferguson to have held him.

To the Mayor—I don't know that only the same witnesses were before the Grand Jury as were before the Mayor; I don't know that any one was working to get a true bill against him; I didn't know that any men outside the front office were working up the case, until about the time the hearing took place; I had no intention of conveying the idea that no officers but O'Mara, McGovern and Demmel were allowed to work in the case; I merely wanted to say that we do not interfere for fear of spoiling a case.

AFRAID OF O'MARA.

Cross-examined—The detective force is separate from the police in a measure; Roger O'Mara was Chief of Detectives; we had orders to report to the Chief of Detectives; it was the result of the jealousy between us that I didn't report to him; I was afraid that he would take advantage of anything I should tell him; not that I was afraid that he would let a criminal escape, but he would take advantage of me; I do not know where O'Mara got the pony; I do not know of my own knowledge that O'Mara took the pony as the result of anything growing out of the Ferguson case.

Mr. Fred. Schild testified that he first went bail for Feguson because he knew him, and because the Mayor and O'Mara told him there was nothing in the case. He got out the bail piece because his wife saw in the *Freiheits Freund* that he had gone bail for Ferguson, and wouldn't give him any peace until he had delivered him up.

Mr. Thomas Reyrie, a saloon-keeper, corner of Crawford and Webster streets, repeated the testimony he delivered in Court, that no silk had ever been left at his house for O'Mara.

Officer Johnston also gave about the same testimony he did on the trial of Ferguson.

Mr. John Irwin, ex-Chief of Police, was next sworn, but knew nothing whatever. The Mayor said he didn't know why he had been summoned. Detective Dressler suggested that it was because Irwin had frequently been seen with him on the street, and the Mayor wanted to get evidence against him (Dressler).

Detective Sam Long was the last witness sworn. The principal point in his testimony was that he did not share the feeling of jealousy against O'Mara. He knew nothing whatever that would indicate that there was anything done by anybody to defeat the ends of justice.

It being after six o'clock the hearing was adjourned until nine o'clock this morning.

THE COMING MAN.

Meeting of the Board of Underwriters —J. E. Stevenson to be Recommended for Fire Marshal.

At a meeting of the Board of Underwriters, held yesterday morning, for the porpuose of selecting a man to fill the office of Fire Marshal, made vacant by the death of Mr. J. B. Livingston, Mr. J. E. Stevenson was selected for the position. The committee appointed by the Board to select three names from the large number of applicants, presented the names of James E. Stevenson, late of the Allegheny National Insurance Company, Joseph M. Carson and William H. Mechling. There was an unusually large attendance, some forty members of the board being present. The report of the nominating committee was received and a ballot was taken, one vote being allowed for each thousand dollars of business returned in Allegheny county. The result was as follows:

James E. Stevenson	592
J. M. Carson	166
W. H. Mechling	48
Total votes	806

Mr. Stevenson having received such a flattering vote, his name will be recommended to the Court for appointment not only for the ensuing term, but for the unexpired term of his predecessor, which does not expire until March 31st next. He is thoroughly acquainted with the insurance business, and is well qualified for the position to which he has been appointed.

A Splendid Showing.

The statement published in another column concerning the Northwestern Life Insurance Company—one of the great companies of the land—must be eminently gratifying to the policy holders. The figures show that during the past year the increase from interest and rents paid all claims for losses. Nothing further than that is needed to show the staunch character of the company. There could be no more satisfactory comment upon the manner in which the company's business is managed.

The agent for this vicinity for the "Northwestern" is Mr. Henry C. Ayres, whose headquarters are in the new building corner of Sixth street and Penn avenue. Mr. Ayres is one of the most reliable and successful agents of the company. Last year he "turned in" about a half million dollars worth of business. Considering the hard times this showing is scarcely less than marvellous. He was enabled to achieve this result first, because he had a first class company to back him, and second, because he unites with energy of character, the important element of courtesy in a marked degree. It gives us pleasure to note the success of such a company and such an agent.

The mediaeval painters, in representing the angels, frequently conceived them as winged children. If mothers would have their children angelic in bloom and health, they should use B. T. Babbitt's Toilet Soap, the pleasantest, purest and best of toilet soaps. In this there is no poison. It is no less beneficial to the full grown, for it combines every valuable element.

Notice.

There will be a meeting of the retired stockholders of the Penn Avenue Building, Loan and Homestead Association at their hall, corner of Twenty-second street and Penn avenue, on Thursday evening, February 8th, at 7½ o'clock. It is absolutely necessary that every withdrawn stockholder shall be represented at this meeting, as business of great importance will be brought before it.

JOHN CALDWELL, Secretary.

FALLEN WOMEN.

How Can They be Rescued From Lives of Degradation?

Discussion of the Subject by the Ministerial Association — Differences of Opinion as to Methods — Is it Women's Work, or Men's, or Both?—Interesting Personal Experiences.

The subject discussed by the members of the Ministerial Association, at their regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon in the lecture room of the First Presbyterian church, on Wood street, was "How Can Fallen Women be Saved?" Much thought, research and effort, looking to its eradication, have been bestowed upon the social evil, and those who expressed themselves yesterday regarding the matter did so with an evident appreciation of its importance and the necessity of doing something towards its cure. The meeting was presided over by Rev. Reese F. Alsop, of St. Andrew's Episcopal church. Before the opening of the debate Rev. E. R. Moore presented the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, A marriage license bill has been presented to the Legislature of this State by Hon. Joseph M. Gazzam, of Pittsburgh, which, if it becomes a law, will prevent improper and illegal marriages, and will afford protection to clergymen and others against prosecution for marrying minors, and will secure a permanent record of all marriages celebrated within the State, therefore,

Resolved, That the Ministerial Association of Pittsburgh and vicinity heartily approves this bill and urges its passage by the Legislature.

Resolved, That Rev. T. H. Robinson, D. D., Rev. Dr. C. A. Holmes, Rev. John Paxton, and Rev. J. T. Judd, of Harrisburg, be requested to represent this Association in presenting the claims of the bill to the committee having it in charge, and to other members of the Legislature, as they may have opportunity.

Resolved, That the press of Pittsburgh and Allegheny be requested to publish this paper and give the bill an earnest support, so far as they may approve the measure.

The discussion on the question for the consideration of which the meeting had assembled was opened by Rev. Samuel Williams, pastor of the Birmingham Baptist church. He pointed out a number of means by which the youth of both sexes are led into evil and licentious ways, among which he enumerated the circulation of obscene literature, and the depraving influences of variety theatres. He thought that ministers needed to take hold of the social evil question with more vigor, to preach about it to their congregations, and by every possible method seek to cure the evil from which humanity suffers, and by which so many of the young become outcasts from society and lost for eternity.

THE CAUSE AND CURE.

Rev. S. L. Senour read a few thoughts which he had committed to paper. He described the social evil as it existed among the ancient Hebrews and Romans, and referred to the recent investigations of a prominent New York physician, conducted by authority of the governors of alms-houses and other institutions of that city, by which it was ascertained that nearly all the inmates of the houses of ill-fame in New York are between fifteen and twenty-five years of age; that over one half of them are native born Americans; that the standard of education among them is very low, and that the average duration of a woman's life after she enters upon such a calling is only four years. As a remedy Rev. Senour suggested that special efforts be made among the virtuous young, to prevent them from falling; that, inasmuch as ignorance has been shown to prevail largely among courtezans, education be made as general as possible, and that the propriety of compulsory education be carefully considered; that certificates, over the signatures of physicians, be distributed among courtezans showing them the physical injury that follows dissipation and how very short is the duration of their lives; lastly, as destitution has been shown to be the greatest of all the causes that lead women to sell their purity, that work be furnished them by which they can gain an honest living.

TOO MUCH TENDERNESS.

Rev. S. R. Frazier was very emphatic in expressing his belief that ministers were too tender in their handling of this vitally important question. Some time ago he went to San Francisco and learned that Rev. Dr. Stone, of that city, had visited, in company with a policeman, nearly all the brothels it contained. He then preached a series of sermons upon the subject. They proved very effective, and were productive of more good than had ever before been accomplished there in lessening the evil. The reason of it was that he knew what he was preaching about, and understood how to talk to and reach the poor girls who went to hear him. Rev. Frazier said he would deal with prostitution as with any other sin. He would go to these people with the love of God in his heart and burn the peace into their souls. He didn't believe in ministers shrinking away from these women, or from dealing in the pulpit with the business they pursue, because of fear of contamination. He didn't believe either in giving out the work to committees, but in the ministers going and doing it themselves. He would go into any house of ill fame in the city and preach the gospel to its inmates. His character could not be injured by such a course, and if his reputation should be he would think that he did not have the reputation which a minister of God should possess.

A MINISTER'S VISIT.

Rev. E. R. Donahoo said that the other day he was spending part of an afternoon with Francis Murphy, when the latter received a note from a person who desired to have an interview with him. Together they went into the parlor, and there had a long talk with a young girl who had been attending the noonday prayer meetings for several days. She candidly acknowledged that she was a courtezan, but wanted to know how to lead a better life, and how she could get something to do. She further said that she had been sent by her companions in shame to talk to Mr. Murphy in the hope that he might suggest to her some means by which they could all shake off their calling and enter upon an honest life. They were all willing to labor, if work was only furnished them. Mr. Murphy suggested that they accompany the girl to the place where she was staying. They did so. All the inmates of the house assembled in the parlor, and they were talked to kindly and prayed with. Every one shed tears of shame and degradation, and without exception they expressed an earnest desire to quit their present life and commence an honest one, if they could only find friends in the world, instead of scoffers at their degradation.

A LESSON LEARNED.

Mr. Donahoo said that in his interview with those women he learned more than he had ever known before concerning the true spirit of that scene in the house of Simon, the Pharisee, when Mary Magdalene washed the feet of Christ with her penitent tears, and when some thought her to be polluting the atmosphere. During his recital of this incident Rev. Donahoo's remarks as to the duty of ministers toward these women were clear and to the point. He did not believe in trying to convert them at long range, but in going to them personally. They are not the hardened wretches that many try to make them out, and are as susceptible as anybody else to the influences of kindness and love. If Christian people would rescue them they must open their houses and take them in, and not close their doors upon them as outcasts from society and heaven. Many of these unfortunate women are able and willing to work if only given the opportunity, and the professed followers of Christ must learn that the power of love can accomplish the reformation which is sought, and that all the avenues to an honest life must not be closed to those who would seek to better their condition. The speaker said that he could name nine young girls who had been restored to their homes within two weeks. They went readily and cheerfully, gladly forsaking their sinful life for the enjoyments of happy homes and the embraces of loving mothers, who were overjoyed to get their erring children back into their bosoms.

CREATING AN IMPRESSION.

Mr. Donahoo related another incident illustrative of the susceptibility of fallen women to humane treatment. An old lady, whose daughter had been long treading the paths of sin, came to the noonday prayer meeting, and seeking out Mrs. Russell besought a visit to her daughter, who was then at home. The old lady was in the most intense mental agony. With tears streaming down her withered cheeks she said that she would not be able to stand much longer the wickedness of her child. Rev. Donahoo and Mrs. Russell accompanied the old lady to her home. When they arrived there the latter went up stairs to tell her daughter of their arrival and their purpose. The visitors could hear through the open stairway the most fearful curses and imprecations which the young girl was showering upon her mother for what she had done. The impenitent one refused to come down stairs, and the visitors went up to her. They found her hardened and stubborn, and in no wise disposed to listen to anything they might have to say. But their kind words and gentle tones soon melted her. She said she had not been accustomed to being talked to in that style, but that her lot had been harsh words and cruel blows. When the visitors left her she was in tears, and Mr. Donahoo was emphatic in saying that he did not consider her beyond recovery. More than once her father had driven her from home. She wandered the streets at night and her mother had several times found her cowering and hiding in the coal shed in the morning.

NOT THE WORK FOR MEN.

Rev. Aaron Williams said that the revival which God is creating in Pittsburgh seems to be falling into the channel of drunkenness and other vices out of the reach of the pulpit. In this line the Lord seems to be pouring out his spirit. The speaker said that these drunkards and girls for which efforts are now being put forth, want to know how to be saved, and not to be told that they are doing evil. They must be talked to in the language that knows no reproach. Mr. Williams further said that he did not believe in ministers or men taking hold of the work of reforming courtezans, save in exceptional cases. That is the special work of women, and it should be intrusted to discreet, elderly and sensible ladies who are members of churches. It should be performed by them quietly, and the progress or results of the work should be carefully excluded from the columns of the newspapers. If ministers were to engage in the work the tongue of slander might be loosened against them and their reputations seriously damaged. The Sheltering Arms and kindred institutions the speaker thought were accomplishing much good, and he was not entirely disposed to agree with the gentlemen who had said that virtuous and peaceful homes should be opened to these girls.

DR. SNYDER'S EXPERIENCE.

Rev. E. B. Snyder, pastor of Emory M. E. church, said that in Baltimore a few years ago he was called to attend a funeral at the house of a courtezan on Saratoga avenue. He was ushered into the parlor, and found it to be one of the most richly furnished apartments he had ever been in. There were flowers, birds, music, and everything that could make it attractive. He had expected to meet only a few, and was surprised when called to confront fifty-seven women who had come to the funeral. Feeling the responsibility that rested upon him he was at first at a loss what to say, but he finally concluded to present to them the sympathy and love of Christ for the fallen, and tell them how they were all within the pale of salvation. He felt that he had that day touched a chord in the hearts of all present. It was one of the most solemn and impressive services he had ever conducted. As he was leaving the house a richly dressed woman spoke to him and asked for his address. He gave it to her, and the next day he was surprised to receive an invitation from the proprietress of the house to hold religious services there every Sunday afternoon, or at any time he might designate. He accepted the invitation and in company with a brother minister held service. The burden of what the inmates had to say to him was the same in each case. They were all anxious and willing to quit their life of degradation, and wanted him to suggest some way by which they could get out of it. The proprietress told him that two-thirds of the inmates were there out of stern necessity. They must earn bread and were obliged to sell their virtue to get it.

FOUND A HOME AT LAST.

About eight weeks ago, said Dr. Snyder, reciting the particulars of another case that had come to his knowledge, a girl left a house of ill-fame in this city. Six weeks ago she procured employment as a domestic in a certain family, without saying anything about herself or telling of the business that she had quit. After three weeks' service, in which she had shown her willingness to work and make herself useful, the girl went to her mistress and told her all about her past life. She said that when applying for employment she was afraid to tell what she had been from fear of being turned from the door. But now that she had worked for three weeks, and had shown a disposition to lead a better life, she hoped that her mistress would allow her to stay. Did the lady order her out of the house? No! Her misfortune awakened a deeper feeling of compassion in the heart of this good, Christian woman, who only spread her arms the wider, and, said Dr. Snyder, "I believe that the girl has not only found a home on earth, but a home in the heart of the Lord Jesus Christ."

OUNCE OF PREVENTION CURE.

Rev. F. R. Wotring, of Mansfield, said that an ounce of prevention was worth a pound of cure, and that efforts should be made to give employment to those who have not fallen, and save them instead of those who are lost. He thought it was not a work for men, but women, and did not consider it safe to put fallen women in Christian homes, because they might do harm.

This ended the discussion, and the meeting then dissolved.

The subject for discussion at the next meeting is "How can we remove the social barriers that divide the members of our churches and congregations?" The debate will be opened by Rev. B. F. Woodburn, pastor of the Sandusky street Baptist church, Allegheny.

COUNCIL COMMITTEES.

Organization of the Ordinance and Printing Committees—Regular Meeting of the Water Committee—Election of Employes.

The Ordinance Committee organized yesterday afternoon by the election of Dr. James Kerr, as chairman.

An ordinance creating a Board of Estimates for the Board of Health was laid over until next meeting.

An ordinance prescribing the duties and fixing the salary of the message clerk at $400 per annum, was affirmatively recommended to Councils. The time for meeting is at the call of the chairman. Adjourned.

Printing Committee.

The Printing Committee organized by the election of Mr. W. S. Pier, as chairman. The position was tendered Capt. Gallisath but he declined to accept. The regular day of meeting was fixed as the fifth day of each of the months of April, July, October and December. The Finance Committee was asked for an appropriation of $8,000 for the ensuing year. The Controller was authorized to advertise for printing of sundry tax duplicates.

Adjourned.

Water Committee.

A regular meeting of the Water Committee of Councils was held last night, Dr. McCandless in the chair.

The first business in order was the election of a clerk. Messrs. Robt. L. Hamilton, James McGaffin and Wm. Richardson were nominated. On the second ballot Mr. Hamilton was elected and his election was made unanimous.

The pay rolls of the old water works for January, as follows, were approved:

Office	$ 374 99
Lower Works	938 20
Drillers, &c	414 00
Upper Works	390 18
Forty-fifth street Works	264 70
Street Hands	595 20
Bills for coal, &c	4,334 55
Total	$7,311 82

The election of engineers was then proceeded with. For the lower works Messrs. Andrew Wilson and John Angeo were nominated, and Mr. Wilson elected. For night engineer Alexander Scott was elected without opposition. For the upper works Henry Atkinson, for first engineer, and Wm. Doyle, Jr., night engineer, were elected without opposition. For the Forty-fifth street works Wm. Doyle, Sr., was elected first engineer, and Robert Jones night engineer, neither of them having any opponents.

Messrs. Wainwright, Rea and Boyd were appointed a committee to attend to the repairing of the lower Bedford avenue reservoir.

The old Water Committee then adjourned and the Water Extension Committee convened. Dr. J. Guy McCandless was re-elected chairman.

The pay rolls for January, as follows, were approved: Foundations, $571.25; office and bills, $1,017.16; total 1,588.41.

The following sub-committees were appointed by the Chair: On Machinery—Messrs. Kennedy O'Neill, Foley, Boyd, Bruce, Kohne and Hunter. On Foundations—Messrs. Wainwright, Rea, Watson, Welsh and Kemler. On Pipe and Pipe Laying—Messrs. Hunter, French, Taylor, Weisser and Boyd. On Reservoirs—Messrs. McCafferty, Schwarm, Fulerton, Hanlon and McClarran.

The Mechanical Engineer was authorized to employ Mr. T. D. Evans, architect, to prepare the plans and specifications for the pumping house at Negley's Run, Mr. Evans to obtain therefor $500.

The Mechanical Engineer was authorized to expend whatever amount of money he deemed necessary, but not to exceed $75, in closing up the inlets to the fire in the coal under Herron's Hill to prevent damage to the reservoir.

Some other business of minor importance was transacted and the meeting adjourned.

PERSONAL.

***Ex-U. S. Attorney Reed was very low yesterday, and it was not expected that he would long survive.

***Wm. B. Brobst, advertising agent of the Pennsylvania railroad, is seriously ill at his residence on Overhill street. His sickness is considered fatal.

A wise ruler does not grieve because his subjects are not numerous; he is content if he succeeds in having justice meted out to all alike. He does not regret the poverty of his dominions; but is happy if he sees that they are blessed with peace and concord, and that his people have the good sense to use B. T. BABBITT'S Best Soap.

Her teeth were white
As stars at night;
Her breath was sweet
As fields of wheat;
Fragrance and sweetness were her wont
Because she used the SOZODONT.

All nervous, exhausting, and painful diseases speedily yield to the curative influence of Pulvermacher's Electric Belts and Bands. They are safe, simple, and effective, and can be easily applied by the patient himself. Book, with all particulars, mailed free. Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Elegant Parlor Suits.

A very excellent and cheap assortment of the latest styles of furniture, at the lowest prices in the city at James Milliken & Co.'s, 89 Smithfield street.

"THE GROUND SWELL."

The Temperance Wave

The Noonday Exercises — Meeting at the Old Home Last Night — The Grand Work Progressing — Meetings Elsewhere.

The noonday meeting at the Fifth avenue Methodist church, yesterday, was one of the most interesting since the movement started. It was opened with the customary devotional exercises of singing and prayer, and the scriptural lesson which was read by Mr. Murphy. A long list of requests for the prayers of the congregation were read, after which Rev. Maloy led in prayer.

Testimonies were then heard. Mr. Murphy leading off with a three minutes' speech.

Col. Heatherington, Rev. D. I. K. Rine, Robert Dalzell, Frank X. Burns, Mr. Earley, Ed. P. Long, James Cooper, Wm. Pearsoll, and Mr. Shaw, all made brief addresses, and urged their friends to join the "gang." Charles Adams, a small boy was lifted on the stage, and said he had signed the pledge and intended to keep it.

It was announced that Library Hall could not be had Sunday night next, and in consequence a meeting will be held at the "Old Home" Wednesday.

AT THE "OLD HOME."

The attendance at the Fifth avenue Methodist church last night, was as usual very large, the house being filled to its utmost capacity, and a large portion of the audience being ladies. The meeting was opened with devotional exercises as usual, Mr. Murphy reading the Scripture lesson.

Mr. Murphy stated, in the course of a brief address, that hereafter he would spend his evenings at the Fifth avenue church, the "Old Home" as it was called, as he believed he could do more good there than any place else. He further announced that the meeting would be held at Library Hall to-morrow (Wednesday) evening, instead of Sunday evening.

George Hall next addressed the meeting, and in the course of his remarks referred to the fact of his having prosecuted the agent for the *Sporting Journal* a scurrilous sheet, which was doing as much injury in the way of corrupting the morals of the community as whisky. He had prosecuted a man who sold the vile sheet, and if it was in his power he would stop the circulation of the filthy sheet in this locality.

Mr. Ed. P. Long was next called, and urged upon his friends to sign the pledge.

Mr. F. X. Burns was gratified to see the good work continue. He believed it would not stop until every man in the city had joined the temperance army.

Mr. S. T. Paisley urged his friends who had not yet started on the right road to do so at once, and aid in brizging others in. He was pleased to know that the influence of Mr. Murphy was spreading; that the good work was being extended into every town and city within reach of Pittsburgh. More workers were needed to make the harvest what it should be.

Several others addressed the meeting, but our reporter, owing to the dense crowd, was unable to obtain their names.

Mr. Murphy announced that there would be a meeting of the ladies interested in the cause at the Smithfield street M. E. church this evening at 3 o'clock.

The meeting then dismissed with the long metre Doxology.

THE OVERFLOW.

The overflow temperance meeting was held last night in the Smithfield street M. E. church, and was led by D. I. K. Rine, who opened the exercises by reading a portion of the 15th chapter of St. Luke. Mrs. Youngson delivered a prayer. Messrs. John D. Bailey, W. D. Agnew, J. Marthens, W. R. Willhide and Edward Chapman delivered addresses. There will be another meeting held in this church this evening.

SOUTH SIDE.

There was quite a large and enthusiastic temperance meeting held on Saturday evening in the Allentown M. E. church, Thirty-first ward, South Side. The church was packed to its utmost capacity. The choir with Miss Nellie Turney at the organ rendered very fine music. Prof. Evans led the meeting, and read the eleventh chapter of John. Prayer by Rev. Schaffer, former pastor, who afterward addressed the meeting. His remarks were very touching. He appealed to fathers and mothers, telling them the necessity of establishing a family altar in their homes, also to make home comfortable and happy. He told how he had saved $22 by stopping smoking for one month, and said that would go to his wife to buy her something nice. J. W. McKee, Fred. Gehring, John Day, John Forsythe and Geo. McClain all made short addresses. Twenty-nine signed the pledge, making in all in this church 164. After singing the Doxology the meeting adjourned. There will be another meeting in the same place Saturday night. H.

THE WORK AT SHARPSBURG.

A Temperance Auxiliary Union was organized in the borough of Sharpsburg on Sunday evening, with the following officers:

President, J. L. Hayes; Vice Presidents, C. A. W. Redlich, G. R. B. Robison, W. H. Claney; Secretaries, W. M. Brinton, William Cotes; Treasurer, Peter Keil; Executive Committee, N. G. Ayre, J. H. McGiveron, H. F. Dunham, Fred. Young, John Eastlin.

A large proportion of the adult residence of the borough have signed the pledge. A great deal of interest is manifested in the temperance movement there. An additional interest is also imparted to the meetings by the exquisite choir conducted by the indefatigable Peter Keil, Esq., the talented artist who always meets with a flattering reception.

····At the Convent of St. Xavier, near Latrobe, last week, the habit and veil of the order of Sisters of Mercy were conferred upon Misses Julia McGuire, of this city, and Ella McCandless. In religion the former will be known as Sister Teresa, and the latter as Sister Mary Joseph. Bishop Domenec officiated, and the ceremonies of renouncing the world were witnessed by a large number of friends and relatives of the young ladies.

NEW CROP SEEDS.
Just received a large invoice of
Landreth's Reliable Vegetable Seeds,
For Private Families, Market Gardeners, and the Retail Trade.
For sale Wholesale and Retail, by
JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,
Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen,
112 Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

SEEDS.
LANDRETH'S
VEGETABLE SEEDS.
Wm. & Jas. Murdoch,
114 Smithfield Street.
SEEDS.

Dr. W. F. FUNDENBERG,
DENTIST,
Office- No. 31 SIXTH AVENUE, Opposite Trinity Church.

DIED:

LARGE—On Saturday evening, February 3d, at 9 o'clock, Mrs. ESTHER LARGE, in the 86th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son, Henry Large, Jr., Jefferson township, THIS MORNING at 11 o'clock.

NEWELL—MARIAH, wife of Wm. B. Newell, aged 63 years, at Steubenville, Ohio, at 8 A. M., February 4th.

Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, James G. Downing, 323 Pennsylvania avenue, Allegheny City, on TUESDAY at 10 A. M.

GOODWIN—In Millvale borough, on Saturday morning, February 3d, at 2 o'clock, FRANCES G., wife of John W. Goodwin, aged 27 years.

Funeral on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 2 o'clock, from Butler street M. E. Church.

☞ W. S. SMITH, LATE OF RODNEY & SMITH, Undertakers, has removed to the office of Miller & Morrow, No. 19 OHIO STREET, Allegheny, where he will attend to Undertaking in all its branches. Office open day and night. Fine carriages and hearse furnished on short notice.

☞ PATTERSON'S LIVERY, SALE and Commission Stables. Carriages for Operas, Parties and Concerts. Horses kept at Livery. Undertaking in all its branches promptly attended to by Robert H. Patterson. Fine Carriages and Hearse furnished on short notice. PATTERSON BROS., successors to Robert H. Patterson, No. 6 Seventh avenue.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America.
ASSETS, $6,601,883.98.
Insurance Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WM. L. JONES, 85 Fourth avenue.

NEW FALL GOODS.
FINEST IN THE CITY.
HENRY G. HALE,
Merchant Tailor,
Cor. Penn Ave. & Sixth St.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—MACHINERY—ONE NEW modern built Steam Engine, 10 inch cylinder by 20 inch stroke, with or without boiler. One second-hand Engine in first class condition; 8 inch cylinder by 20 inch stroke. One Flue Boiler, 30 inch diameter by 14 feet; has been in use about six months. Two second hand "Cameron" Steam Pumps. A lot of Wood Working Machinery; Planer, Lathe, Saws, &c. Also Shafting, Pulleys, and Belting. Enquire of S. D. HUBBARD & CO., Eclipse Steam Pump Works, corner First avenue and Ferry street. 924

ADVERTISEMENTS on this page, under the several heads of "WANTS," "FOR SALE" "TO LET," &c., will be inserted a transient rates only, TEN CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—MEN TO WORK ON FARMS and Carriage Driving. Apply to-day at Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth street. o36

WANTED—SECOND-HAND JUMP Seat Buggy. Address BOX A, GAZETTE office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF 8 Rooms; easy of access from the P. O. W. K. GILLESPIE, 271 Liberty street. o28

WANTED—TENANTS FOR FIRST and second-story front rooms, No. 1 Sixth street, from April 1st, 1877. Inquire GAZETTE office.

WANTED—BOARDERS—A FEW gentlemen can be accommodated with board and lodging at No. 37 Franklin street. Reference given and required. e61

WANTED—IF YOU HAVE HOUSES to rent or sell, if you have farms to rent or sell, if you have money to loan or good mortgages to sell, call on A. H. BAUMAN, No. 106 Fourth avenue, city. Houses to rent. o52-TTHS

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A Clerk or Traveling Salesman by a young man who can give good references, and is well posted in either the dry goods or grocery business. Address C. T., St. James Hotel, Liberty St. o38

WANTED—SALESMEN IN EVERY State to travel and wholesale to merchants; $90 per month; hotel and traveling expenses paid to energetic, efficient men, whether having experience or not. Business pleasant and permanent. Address GEM MANUFACTURING CO., St. Louis, Mo. o80

WANTED—PARTNER—LADY OR GENTLEMAN, active or silent, with $350 or more, by an educated young man with good business qualifications, a practical Stenographer. Business paying, very pleasant and perfectly safe. Address FRANCIS M. ALLEN, P. O. Box 120, Pittsburgh, Pa. e41

WANTED—THE PUBLIC TO KNOW that they can procure benefits of $1,000, for the trifling sum of $8, and larger sums in proportion, in the U. B. AID SOCIETY OF PA. Incorporated in 1869. Charter perpetual. Death losses paid to January 1, 1877, $497,000; amount certificates secured in 1876, $5,792,000. $100,000 deposited with the State authorities. No discrimination against females or colored persons. Secure your family against want in case of sudden death. Benefits of Life Insurance afforded at ACTUAL cost. For particulars send for or call on A. H. BAUMAN, Agent, 106 Fourth avenue, city. Solicitors wanted. c69

TO LET.

TO LET—NO. 23 SECOND AVE house of 11 rooms, suitable for bo house. Inquire of T. CULBERTSON, 91 street.

TO LET—THAT LARGE TI story brick dwelling, 261 North aven legheny, fronting north; all modern conven Enquire next door, 259 North avenue.

TO LET—A VERY DESIR. Dwelling House, having all moder provements, situate in the Eleventh ward, burgh. For terms and particulars enquire ZETTE office.

TO LET—WAREHOUSE—THE W HOUSE, corner Water street and alley, reserving the corner office, will be low. Apply to D. W. C. BIDWELL, co Water street and Cherry alley.

TO LET—FROM APRIL 1ST, Room No. 1 Sixth street, now occupi Jewelry Store. Also a second story front r the same building. For particulars enq Counting Room, THIS OFFICE.

TO LET—BANKING ROOM—THE finely finished Banking Room, in the Iron Bank Building, corner of Sixth avenue and Liberty street, will be rented on very reasonable terms. Inquire of T. & J. T. McCANCE, No. 196 Liberty street. o5

TO LET—GOOD 2 STORY BRICK Dwelling House, No. 50 Poplar street; will be rented low to a good tenant; also, No. 266 Sandusky street, containing 10 rooms; rent reasonable. Inquire of JOHN STERRITT & SON, Real Estate Agents, 43 North Diamond street, Allegheny. nol

TO LET—WAREHOUCE, NO. 56 WOOD Street; 4 stories; new front, and finishing in best modern style; one of the best locations in the city for business purposes; rent moderate. Inquire of W. A. HERRON, No. 83 Wood street, or G. L. B. FETTERMAN, No. 137 Fourth avenue.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY Home, consisting of a Dwelling of 8 Rooms, Wash House, good Stable and 4 acres of ground; plenty of good Fruit, situate at Emsworth Station, P., F. W. & C. R. R. Rent low. Call on or address A. D. WILSON, Real Estate Agent, No. 55 Federal street, Allegheny. c48-TTHS

TO LET—LARGE FAMILY RESIDENCE on Bedford avenue, Thirteenth ward; house in first-class order, having been recently modernized, painted, papered, marble mantels, &c. Also, 5 acres planted grounds, ice house, large stable, carriage house, &c. Apply to JOHN W. WATT, 331 Liberty street. o7

TO LET—MALT HOUSE PROPERTY, for Malt House purposes or improvement, corner of Penn avenue and Barker's alley, 60 ft. front, running back 110 ft. to Exchange alley, is offered for rent or lease on favorable terms. Immediate possession given if required. Apply at the office of BROWN & CO., Wayne Iron and Steel Works, Tenth street and Duquesne way. o8

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—100 ACRES OF COAL, situate on the West Pennsylvania Rail road, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. A 6 foot vein having a frontage of 2,000 feet on the railroad, at a distance of 300 to 400 feet from it, and from 50 to 60 feet above the level of the tract. The intervening space is sloping and well suited for buildings for manufacturing purposes. The coal can be mined and delivered in buildings, or cars, at a cost of 1½ cents per bushel, or less. A pit is opened and in working order; the coal vein is overlaid by a stratum of Sand Stone of superior quality, 9 feet thick, and underlaid by a vein of Fire Clay, 5 feet in thickness. An Artesian Well of excellent water is situate near the railroad and discharges about 80 gallons per minute, with a flow of gas sufficient to light a large factory. This property is located between the coal property of Graff, Bennett & Co., on the east, and the Coal Works of Spang, Chalfant & Co., on the west, and is accessible on two sides by railroad. The Coal will be sold with or without the surface, on very reasonable terms. Apply to
LEWIS PETERSON,
At Hite's Station, West Penna. Railroad,
Or to JNO. B. McFADDEN,
Insurance Agent, No. 55 Market St., Pittsburgh.
o47

FOR SALE OR RENT—PIANO—A good seven octave Chickering Square Piano. Call on or address JAS. WEST, 66 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. o57

FOR SALE—MATCH MACHINERY and Frames—all complete—at a bargain; a rare chance to invest a small capital. Address W. H. PRICE, 923 Carson street, South Side. n75

FOR SALE—2 HOT AIR FURNACES; almost new, for sale [illegible] them at No. 129 Second [illegible] JOHN KIRKPATRICK, [illegible] OLD.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—SECOND-HAND Fire and [illegible] used but a short time; 5½ [illegible] 3 feet deep. Apply to H. [illegible] and 34 Ohio street, Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A SNUG FARM of 80 acres in Ohio, [illegible] ride from city, within a mile [illegible] 6,000 inhabitants. Apply to W. A. HERRON, Real Estate Broker, 83 Wood street.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A BRICK Dwelling of 6 rooms [illegible] good lot, located within five [illegible] House, on good street. For [illegible] JNO. F. EDMUNDSON, [illegible] street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—LARGE STOCK OF NEW and second-hand BOILERS, [illegible] der. County Inspector's [illegible] each boiler. Repairing done [illegible] POINT BOILER WORKS, [illegible] MUNROE, successor to W[illegible]

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FOUR PORTABLE ENGINES, attached, [illegible] to 20 horse power, at
JAMES HILL & CO.'S,
Cor. Martin avenue and P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.,
Allegheny City, Pa.

FOR SALE—AVERY PRETTY LITTLE Brick Dwelling of 7 Rooms, [illegible] Gas, Water, &c., with good [illegible] to Parks and Street Cars. [illegible] possession. Enquire of JAS. W. DRAPE & CO., Auctioneers, &c., 182 Federal street, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—ONE 14x24 ENGINE, ONE 12x24 Engine, one 10x24 Engine and one 8x12 Engine, all second [illegible] cheap, and a lot of Shafting, [illegible] second-hand. Also, 8 new [illegible] sizes, 5 Trip Hammers, at [illegible] 186 Lacock street, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—EXHAUST AND PRESSURE Blowers, [illegible] Wheels, Judson Governors, [illegible] ing, Lace Leather, Packing, [illegible] Machinery and Manufacturers' [illegible] at lowest prices. M. B. COCHRANE & CO., 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—AT AUCTION, NEXT THURSDAY AFTERNOON, [illegible] that desirable Brick Dwelling [illegible] Scott street, Pittsburgh, [illegible] and modern conveniences. [illegible] April 1st. Full information [illegible] DRAPE & CO., Auctioneers, [illegible] Allegheny.

AMUSEMENTS.

☞ LIBRARY HALL.
ELLSLER & CANNING, Lessees and Managers.
THREE FIRST-CLASS ENTERTAINMENTS COMBINED
FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 9th and 10th, and SATURDAY MATINEE.
GANGERO'S ROYAL YEDDO JAPS,
Male and Female Artists,
Lancashire Hand Bell Players,
AND
Prof. Parker's Educated Canine Wonders.
Grand Family Matinee Saturday.

☞ PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.
J. NEWTON GOTTHOLD..........Manager.
MONDAY EVENING, February 5th, 1877, and every evening during the week, the Distinguished American Tragedian, Mr.
E. L. DAVENPORT
In W. S. Gilbert's great success,
DAN'L DRUCE,
Supported by a Select Company from BOOTH'S THEATRE, New York.
Dan'l Druce Matinee Saturday. Box sheet now open
N. B.—In consequence of the great expense attending this engagement, the prices of admission on Saturday evening will be the same as on other evenings.

☞ LIBRARY HALL.
JOHN B. GOUGH,
The Great Apostle of the Cause,
Will Lecture on
TEMPERANCE,
AT LIBRARY HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 6th,
AT 8 O'CLOCK.
FRANCIS MURPHY
The brilliant orator, will preside and make the introductor address.
Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 75 cents.
Office for sale of reserved seats now open at Library Hall. o45

☞ LIBRARY HALL.
THE DISTINGUISHED ORATOR,
COL. ROBERT G. INGERSOLL,
Of Illinois,
WILL LECTURE ON THE
Liberty of Man,
Woman and Child,
AT LIBRARY HALL.
THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 8,
AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 75 cents.

OF PITTSBURGH, PA.
For the year ending December 31, 1876.

CASH CAPITAL		$100,000 00
ASSETS.		
Bonds and Mortgages, first liens	$137,367 08	
Real Estate	7,803 61	
Bills Receivable	8,920 65	
Collateral Loans	11,839 59	
School Bonds, 5th ward, Allegheny	5,000 00	
Tradesman's Nat. Bank Stock	7,900 00	
Third Nat. Bank Stock	3,250 00	
Interest due and accrued	2,958 73	
Premiums in course of collection	4,268 89	
Cash in Bank and Office	11,382 01	$200,690 56
RECEIPTS.		
Premiums	$33,330 50	
Interest and Rents	13,594 26	$46,924 76
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Losses	$10,478 95	
Returned Premiums and Reinsurance	3,454 23	
Commissions	87 02	
State, County and City Taxes	675 55	
Salaries, Rent and all other expenses	8,720 18	
Profit and Loss	1,189 56	
Dividends	12,000 00	$36,575 58
Losses unpaid		1,905 61
Outstanding risks		3,240,320 02

e20 WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH, PA., for the year ending December 31, 1876.

Cash Capital		$100,000 00
ASSETS.		
Bonds and Mortgages	$60,960 00	
Real Estate	13,066 55	
Bank and other Stocks	33,752 00	
P., C. & St. Louis R. W. Co. 1st mortgage bonds	8,550 00	
Bills Receivable	2,190 00	
Premiums in course of collection	5,924 56	
Interest due and accrued	2,583 32	
Cash	10,446 87	$137,473 30
RECEIPTS.		
Premiums	$27,410 03	
Interest	7,417 73	$34,827 76
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Fire Losses	$5,901 22	
Marine Losses	411 67	
Rent, Salaries, Advertising and all other Expenses	7,169 51	
Return Premiums, Reinsurance and Commissions	2,436 32	$15,918 72
Losses unpaid and all other debts due by the Company		$5,632 00
Outstanding risks		$2,170,301 13

e33 C. G. DONNELL, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.
BY JAS. W. DRAPE & CO.
Assignee's Sale in Bankruptcy
IMPORTANT TO THE TRADE.
The large and valuable stock
Guns, Rifles, Revolvers,
PISTOLS, &c.,
Of the GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The undersigned, Assignee of J. H. Johnston, Bankrupt, will sell at Public Auction, in the warerooms of said Bankrupt, 285 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., TUESDAY, the 13th day of February, A. D. 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the remainder of stock, consisting of several Hundred New Double and Single Barreled Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, Pistols, very large assortment of Gun Barrels, Rifle Barrels, Gun Materials, Gun Stocks, Locks and the general variety of materials and fixtures used in the manufacture of Guns. Large lot of FISHING TACKLE.

Also, SIDE SHOW CASES, COUNTER SHOW CASES, COUNTERS, SHELVING, FIXTURES, DESKS, &c., &c. [illegible]
W. A. LEWIS, Esq., Assignee.
JAS. W. DRAPE & CO., Auct'rs,
183 Federal street.

CHAMBER SUITS!
PARLOR SUITS!
AT A
GREAT REDUCTION!
To Make Room for Spring Goods.
E. EDMUNDSON & SONS,
Upholsterers and Furniture Dealers,
139 Liberty Street,
FOOT OF FIFTH AVENUE.

JOHN ZWEIDINGER,
136 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Wholesale and retail dealer in all kinds
Musical Instruments,
STRINGS AND SHEET MUSIC.
GEORGE STECK & CO.'S NEW YORK
PIANOS,
JUBILEE ORGANS,
[illegible]

JOHN T. NATCHER,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER
[illegible]